# The Weekly Post.

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### *LOVE'S BELIEF.*

I.

I believe if I should die,
And you should kiss my eyelids where I lie
Cold, dead and dumb to all the world contains,
The folded orbs would open at thy breath,
And, from its exile in the Isles of Death,
Life would come gladly back along my veins
I belief if I were dead.
And you upon my lifeless heart should tread—
Not knowing what the poor clod chanced to be—
It would find sudden pulse beneath the touch
Of him it ever loved in life so much,
And throb again, warm tender, true to thee,

II.

I believe if in my grave,
Hidden in woody deeps all by the waves,
Your eyes should drop some warm tears of regret
From every salty seed of your dear grief,
Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into leaf
To prove that death could not make my love forget,

III.

I believe if I should fade
Into the realms where light is made,
And you shou'd long once more my face to see,
I would come forth upon the hills of night
And gather stars like fagots, till thy sight,
Fed by the beacon blaze, feel full on me.
I believe my love for thee
(Strong as my life) so nobly placed to be,
It could as soon expect to see the sun
Fall like a dead king from his heights sublime,
His glory stricken from the throng of Time,
As thee unworthy the worship thou hast won,

IV.

I believe who has not loved
Hath half the treasure of his life unproved,
Like one who, with the grape within his grasp,
Drops it, with all its crimson juice impressed,
And all its luscious sweetness left unguessed,
Out of his careless and unheeding clasp.
I believe love, pure and true
Is to the soul a sweet, immortal dew
That gems life's petals in the hour of dusk.
The waiting angels see and recognize
The rich crown jewel love of paradise,
When life fails from us like a withered bush.

As read by Mrs. E. L. Davenport.

### THE YOUNG TEACHER.

There were wild scholars in that school. The girls well-grown romps, who were, almost without exception, handsome, and who knew it.

A nice time, fair-haired, blue-eyed, gentle, young Henry Munn was to have with them.

He guessed that as he arose at his desk on the first morning.

Five young men and one elderly woman had departed that schoolhouse vanquished, and now he headed the forlorn hope—a man not five-and-twenty yet, with a collegiate education, sensitive feelings and no physique.

He knew nothing about girls.

His two demure sisters might not have been of the same race for all the likeness there was between them and these romps.

And they were so pretty, especially Violet Raynor, the worst romp of all.

In those first days they tried all their old tricks; hid their slate pencils and heated his, chalked faces on the black-board and wrote rhymes in the copybooks.

Passed some simple answer that everybody knew up and down the class.

Talked, ate apples and cracked nuts.

Wrote him a love letter, which they signed with the name of the late deposed spinster, and sent it to him by a small child who arrived in school time.

Set flies on the wing with paper slips tied to their legs.

Tripped over his toes and apologized.

Overset his inkstand on purpose; and did a thousand other such impish things.

He kept thinking that Violet was the prettiest girl he had ever seen.

She looked so good and sweet, too.

How could she join in these follies?

And, indeed, she was not as bad as the rest, and once or twice actually behaved beautifully.

Violet certainly could be charming, if she chose.

She, on her part, secretly thought the teacher very handsome and very pleasant.

She was seventeen, and old enough to think of handsome men with some interest.

His delicate manner and gentlemanly habits pleased her, and she would have behaved herself in a ladylike way, but for popular opinion.

But alas! "the girls" had resolved not to give in to any young man teacher.

They were proud of their horrible conduct, and when she had endeavored to do well, had taunted her with being cowardly.

Violet could not yield to her better impulses—dared not.

And then she knew very well that the young man admired her, and under such circumstances, it became a sort of triumph to hold out.

"He'll think I've taken a fancy to him if I give in," said she.

And in the queerest spirit of defiance she fairly led the riot from that moment.

Henry Munn found this very hard to bear; but he had no intention of giving in.

One by one he conquered the girls.

The small ones he switched on their palms.

As a last resort, the elder ones were consigned—dinnerless—to long lessons, or had private lectures, which shamed them into decency.

Of course he could not switch Violet.

She was a young woman.

Nor did lectures have any effect on her whatever.

She giggled and pouted, and played some trick on him ten minutes after.

At last, one day her outrageous sauciness became more than he could bear, and he decided to endure it no longer.

He waited until she was quiet for a moment—she was drawing a caricature of him—and arose at his desk.

"Miss Violet Raynor," he said.

"Here she is," said Violet. "Where are your eyes?"

"Miss Violet Raynor," repeated Mr. Munn, "I have come to a conclusion concerning you."

"Ah," said Violet, "is it possible?"

"You are demoralizing the school, Miss Raynor," said Henry: "setting a bad, an unlady-like example to everyone here. When such scholars are found in the part I came from, it is customary to expel them. Therefore I now expel you. Take your hat and books, and leave this room, and never enter it again while I am teacher."

Violet Raynor stared at him in amazement; then laughed.

"I'll go when I'm ready, Mr. Munn, and come back when I please," she said. "I suppose you forget who I am—that I am Colonel Raynor's daughter and that no schoolmaster can turn me out of school."

Mr. Munn arose, went to the wardrobe and took down the coquettish hat and sacque and parasol, carefully deposited the books in the neat strap, and handed them to her.

"Put your things on, Miss Raynor," he said, "and allow me to open the door for you, unless, indeed, you prefer to apologize and behave henceforth in a manner that shall not disgrace the school and yourself."

"Apologize," said Violet, who began to tremble, reflecting on the questions that would be asked at home. "I certainly shall do no such thing. You'll apologize to me before long."

Then she put on her hat and walked slowly to the door.

The whole school followed her with its many eyes, and she was conscious of a signal defeat.

What could she do, she asked herself, to turn the table on this conqueror of hers, and at least set the school laughing at him before she opened the door?

She had not much chance.

She was very near it, and there was he, polite and calm as possible, with his hand on the latch.

Her black eyes danced about her.

Near her was a shelf.

On the shelf stood what Violet supposed to be an ink bottle."

To toss the contents in the teacher's face was not a very elegant piece of revenge, but it would make him look funny and cause a shout.

She caught it in her hands.

"I'll set you a copy before I go, as well as a bad example, girls," she cried; and then the contents were dashed in the teacher's face.

Alas!

The result was not a laugh—it was a scream of terror as the young man rolled in horrible agony upon the floor.

Mr. Munn taught a class of chemistry in the school-room on Saturday afternoons, and this shelf was devoted to the articles needful for the study.

It was a bottle of some terrible acid which Violet Raynor had taken in her hand, and she had flung it full into poor Henry Munn's blue eyes.

She was beside him on her knees now, crying and praying, and vowing her ignorance of the contents of the jar; and he amidst his agony, found voice to assure her that he believed her, before he lost all consciousness.

Eight weeks after this, a young man lay upon the pillows of the spare room in Colonel Raynor's house.

He was thin and worn, and there was an indelible scar on his forehead, and one of his blue eyes was closed forever; but matters were better than had been hoped for a long time, for he had been expected to be utterly blind.

Beside him sat a young girl.

It was Violet Raynor.

She was also a little worn, and her whole manner seemed altered.

She had been reading to him.

Now, in the twilight, she put the book down and looked at him with tears in her eyes.

"Mr. Munn," she said, "I have wanted to say something to you for a long while but I feared to agitate you. Now you are so much better, I must say it. If I could live over that old school time, I would be so very different—indeed, I would. I am so ashamed of all that. And as for this that I have done to you, I shall never forgive myself all my life. I shall never be happy for an hour. I never am."

"Miss Violet," said Henry, "I beg you will not reproach yourself so much. You only meant to teaze me, not to hurt me, and then I shall not be blind. I have been thanking God for that all day, that I shall not be blind."

She burst into tears.

"You patient angel," she said. "But you'll hate me always, I know. I deserve that."

"Hate you?" he said.

Then he paused.

"I shall never forget my gentle nurse," he said; "the kind girl who has never forgotten me all these weeks."

He took her hand.

"If I could do you some great good," she said: "something to compensate for the harm I have done—but there is nothing."

"There is something," he said, and then sighed.

"There might be something."

Then she blushed rosy red, and knelt down beside him.

"Will you kiss me Violet!" he asked.

She kissed him once on the lips, and once on the red scar on his forehead.

Then Mrs. Raynor came in with his tea and toast.

But Violet went to sleep happy that night, and Henry had such a dream that he thought he must be dead and in heaven.

And in the Spring the two were married.

Violet Raynor was her father's only daughter, and could do as she pleased with him; and he did not wait to die before he made her rich.

Wild now?

Oh, dear no.

The sweetest, most ladylike little woman; and the two are as utterly happy as mortals may be.

### *THE BALLOON SPIDER.*

In a recent address before the Smithsonian Institute, Dr. Lincecune gives the following interesting report of the curious little balloon spider and its work: "I once observed one of those spiders at work in the upper corner of an open outside door-shutter. She was spinning gossamer, of which she was forming a balloon, and clinging to her thorax was a cluster of minute young spiders. She finished up the body of the balloon, and threw out the long bow-lines, which were flapping and fluttering in the now gently increasing breeze. Several minutes before she got ready for the ascension she seemed to be fixing the bottom and winding her hammock-shaped balloon; and now, the breeze being suitable, she moved to the cable in the stern, severed it, and her craft bounded upward, and, soaring northward, was soon beyond the scope of observation."

### *THE LAMP OF LOVE.*

Methought I wandered dimly on,
But few faint stars above me shone,
When love draw near,
"The night, said he, "is dark and damp,
The guide thy steps receive this lamp
Of crystal clear."

Love lent his torch—with ready hand
The splended lamp, by his command,
I strove to light;
But strove in vain; no flames arose,
Unchanged, unfired as moonlight snows,
It sparkled bright.

Again on wings as swift as thought,
The boy a glittering cresset brought
Of Sunny gold;
Full sure 'twas worth a monarch's gaze,
And how I toil'd to make it blaze
Can scarce be told,

Deprived of hope I stood perplexed,
And, through my tears what offered next
Obscurely floated.
One other lamp Love bade me take,
Mine eyes its color, size or make,
But little noted.

Till soon (what joys my soul inspire)!
From far within a steady fire
Soft upward steals;
And O how many a tender hue,
What lines to loveliest nature true,
That beam reveals!

Now what reck I of burnished gold,
Or crystal cast in statelier mould?
This lamp be mine,
Which makes my path where'er I go
With warm reflected colors glow,
And light divine.

—Sara Coleridge.

### *THE COMMUNE—HOW THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME WAS SAVED.*

The Abbe Riche, in a book just published on the dreadful days of the reign of the Paris commune, relates the manner in which the Cathedral of Notre Dame was saved from destruction. On the 25th of May he had been charged by the court martial with the painful task of preparing for death the insurgents ordered to be shot. Among them was a young workman, who, on learning the fatal news, was so overcome that he fell to the ground. He then struck his head with his hand and exclaimed "Ah, I knew that it would bring me ill luck!" Surprised at that remark, made with an air of poignant sincerity, the abbe begged him to relieve his mind by stating what he knew. The man hesitated a few minutes and then said. "I will confess all to you, but make haste, in an hour it will be too late. Yesterday evening, I myself carried to Notre Dame two barrels of gunpowder and two carboys of petroleum. I placed the powder in the pipes of the warm apparatus, one above and the other below; the petroleum I put, one jar in the large pulpit, not where they preach, but near where they sit (meaning the archiepiscopal throne), and the other in the organ. But lose no time;" he added, "in hastening to Notre Dame to have them removed! What hour is it?" he asked. "Half-past 9," replied the abbe, looking at his watch. "It was between 9 and 10 that the place was to be set on fire." Not a moment was to be lost. The almoner at once informed the provot-martial of the revelation so made. A body of sergeants de-ville left immediately for the cathedral, taking with them the condemned man as a guide. What he said proved exactly true, and some of the chairs and carved wood-work were already burning, but the danger was averted. The abbe had then a really Christian inspiration. Taking aside the prevot, he said, "You cannot now shoot a man to whose disclosures we owe the preservation of Notre-Dame. Think that only a few paces off is the Hotel-Dieu, filled with patients. If the church had blown up, what a terrible castastrophe might have occurred! You must spare this man." A council was held, and the abbe gained his point. The man was not executed.

### *FLORIDA ORANGES.*

Appleton's new American Encyclopedia gives the following interesting facts about oranges in Florida: "In various parts of Florida, south of latitude 30 deg., especially along the St. John's and Indian Rivers, there are immense groves of wild oranges; Bartram, in his 'Travels' mentions having seen in 1763, near Mosquito Inlet, a ridge about half a mile wide and 40 miles long, which was one dense orange-grove, interspersed with magnolias and a few other trees. So thoroughly established is the tree, and so generally is it distributed, that many have supposed it to be indigenous; but botanists who have investigated the matter regard it as an instance of remarkable naturalization, and the trees as having descended from those which are known to have been introduced by the early Spanish colonists. This wild orange is bitter, often called in Florida the bitter-sweet, and so exceedingly fruitful that a tree in full bearing is an object of great beauty; the wild orange furnishes stock on which to bud other varieties, and the fruit is used to make marmalade. In Florida there are three methods of establishing an orange-grove: to clear up a wild grove, removing all trees not needed, and budding with sweet fruit those that remain; to take up young wild trees and set them in prepared ground, and there bud them; and to raise stocks from seed, bud them in nursery rows, and when of sufficient size set them in the plantation, as is practiced with other fruit. Each method has its advocates, but it is probable that the last-named, though apparently slower, gives ultimately better results.

### *PRETTY TOUGH PLUG.*

One day last month when trade was dull, a Vicksburg grocery clerk procured a piece of sole leather from a shoemaker, painted it black, and laid it aside for future use. Within a few days an old chap from back in the country came in and inquired for a plug of chewing-tobacco. The piece of sole-leather was tied up, paid for, and the purchaser started for home. At the end of the sixth day he returned, looking downcast and dejected, and walking into the store he inquired of the clerk:

"'Member that terbacker I got here the other day?"

"Yes."

"Well, was that a new brand?"

"No—same old brand."

"Regular plug-terbacker, was it?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, it's me; it's right here in my jaws," sadly replied the man. "I knowed I wus gittin' purty old, but I wus allus handy on bitin' plug. I never seed a plug afore this one that I couldn't tear to pieces at one chaw. I sot my teeth on to this one, and bit and pulled and twisted, like a dog at a root and I've kept biting and pulling for six days, and thar she am now, the same as the day you sold her to me!"

"Seems to be a good plug," remarked the clerk, as he smelled of the counterfeit.

"She's all right; it's me that's failing?" exclaimed the old man. "Pass me out some fine cut, and I'll go home and deed the farm to the boys, and git ready for the grave!"

### *THE TROUBLES OF KING ALFONSO.*

[From the London Times' Madrid Correspondence.]

Often as I pass the stately palace in the Plaza de Oriente, I endeavor to realize the position in which its exalted inmate, King Alfonso XII., has been placed by his premature elevation. I catch myself playing in imagination his part for him. I conjure up the image of the poor "boy-King," as he paces the vast and sumptuous halls of his Alcazar, starting at the echo of his solitary footstep on the marble floor There is something dismaying in the idea of the utter loneliness, and the attempt that was made to relieve it by bringing over his sister to live with him has only aggravated the dreariness of the situation; for the Countess of Girgenti, or Princess of Asturias, is a stiff, ungenial personage, a young widow, whose second marriage is a theme of diplomatic speculation, and an heir presumptive between whom and the crown there is now only that one solitary life of the boy-King.

Alfonso has now been nearly eight months on the throne. He is supposed to rule as well as to reign. His advisers fill the office of responsible ministers. Once a day they come to him with papers to sign, and with arduous questions about the solution of which they have to solicit his royal pleasure. Theoretically, they alone are answerable for their measures, and the King can do no harm; but, practically, Alfonso, young as he is, knows full well that the consequences of their blunders would fall upon him alone, and his ministers would escape with no worse punishment than a pension of 30,000 or 40,000 reals. The ministers find him alone when they come in; they leave him alone when they are dismissed. Private, intimate counsel the King has none, for his sister seldom or never crosses the threshold of the King's apartments, and most of her time is spent in long visits to the Madrid nunneries. The King's household has been chosen for him, and the friends who came with him from Paris, if they have access to him, are debarred from their former familiar intercourse.

### *ITEMS ABOUT "BOSS" TWEED.*

The N. Y. world says: William M. Tweed, in Ludlow Street Jail sees nobody but his family, his physician and his lawyers. Mrs. Tweed visits him daily and his counsel about as often. It is customary at the jail when, for convenience, a prisoner wishes to be out in the pure air for a few hours in the company of an officer to grant him that privilege for a fee not fixed, but assessed according to the amount of the bail, in default of which he is held—a kind of discounting of the risk involved. Mr. Tweed's bail is fixed at $3,000,000, and half a day's liberty in his case would be scheduled at about $100. He has only availed himself of this license once, however, having no money, as one of the Order of Arrest officers says, for anybody but his lawyers. This solitary instance was a few days after his arrival at the jail, when he went home for two or three hours. When he left Blackwell's Island Tweed spent the night before going to Court, whence he was sent to his present quarters, at his house in Fifth avenue. For that attention to his comforts he has paid nothing yet, and is not expected to pay anything. His familiar figure is doubtless one element of his indisposition to go out, as it would inevitably be recognized in any public place. He pays $50 a week for his accommodations indoors, and the cost of any visiting he may wish to do before he gets out of jail, which he thinks will not be more than six months, goes to the Order of Arrest Department.

### *THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR VANGUARD.*

An officer of the English man-of war Iron Duke has made the following statement concerning the sinking of the ironclad Vanguard by his vessel in the Irish channel:

"The speed of both vessels (the Vanguard and Iron Duke) was not more than four and a half knots an hour at the time of the disaster, the commander and officers being on the bridge, and a sharp lookout being kept by all on board. So close was the Iron Duke to the Vanguard that the breaking of the water on the bows of the Duke was heard by those on board the Vanguard before the vessel was made out. The officers declare that they never saw so dense a fog. The Vanguard might possible have floated in safety after the collision if the door of the bulkhead of the after water-tight compartment had been closed; but this massive iron door was open at the time, and no one in the confusion thought of going down and shutting it. By this channel the water gained admission to the engine room."

The hole in the side of the Vanguard is fifteen feet long by five broad.

### *A POEM BY MOTHERWELL.*

Scribner for October contains the following hitherto unpublished poem, by William Motherwell, the author of "Jeanie Morrison:"

Unmeet for me this gilded book,
Unmeet for me this tinsel'd toy,
Where all on which the eye may look
Breathes hope and joy.

I will not then blot its fair page
With any saddening strain of mine:
T'will come to soon with coming age—
When good hearts pine.

I will not speak of that dark cloud
Which groweth with man's growing years
Weaving for hope a winding shroud
Of sighs and tears.

Nor will I say how hearts are torn,
Inch after inch, day after day,
As all the dreamings of life's morn
Varnish away.

Nor how the high and generous mind,
With every God-like impulse fraught,
Pursued by rancorous fate will find
Its great aims naught.

I will not speak of hearts that break
In secret without sign or sigh,
That scorn to morn as they forsake
This world to die.

I once have felt as these do feel,
Whose sunny thoughts herein are written,
But o'er me now Death's shadows steal:
I am heart-smitten.

And therefore 'tis unmeet for me—
This gilded book, this tinsel'd toy,
Where all breathes of young life and glee,
Bright hope, young joy.

### *OYEZ! OYEZ!*

All who have had the privilege of being drawn on a jury must be familiar with this quaint old Norman French expression, used by the sheriff or his representative, when opening court. But few have ever been lucky enough to listen to such an exordium as came upon the astonished ears of the Mansfields and O'Conors of Muskingum, from the lips of the compatriot of Bismarck, as thuswise:

HE OPENED COURT.

Wm. Ruth is Sheriff of Muskingum county, Ohio. He is also of the Teutonic persuasion. When he was elected three years ago he was in blissful ignorance of his duties, and was greatly troubled about the proper way of opening court. He confided his troubles to Congressman Southard and several other young members of the bar, and they coached him in his duties, giving him to understand that he was a higher official than the court itself, and that Judge Frazier, of the Common Pleas, was in the habit of interfering with the Sheriff in a manner that no well regulated sheriff ought to tolerate. "Py shimminy is dot so?" said the functionary. "Vell yust vait till I opens the gort und he find that Bill Root-ish not Pense Lloyd by a chug full." When court came on Sheriff Ruth verified his prediction. For weeks he had been practicing on his opening speech, and when Judge Frazier turned to him with a look of judicial dignity and said, "Mr. Sheriff, open the court," Mr. Ruth struck an attitude and began: "O yesh, hear ye eferpoddy und de peebles in sheneral, that the honorable Gort of Common Sessions, in un for de honorable poldy of Moosktngum gounty ish now in pleas, und dot its doors are open for to hear the gomblaints of all the yeomanry und gommon und take gognizance of all mishdemeanors und—" "Hold on there! Hold on Mr. Sheriff. What is the meaning of all this rigmarole?" exclaimed Judge Frazier. "Shust hold a leedle on, Mr. Shudge," returned the Sheriff. "I'm Bill Root, the sheriff of this gounty, und I know my pishness, und all you who haf any pishness to transact mit dis gort und any gauses to present for its honorable gonsideration will now approach und dat same known, und may Gott Almighty haf mercy on your souls, und all of you off mit your hats right away guick!" By the time the sheriff concluded even Judge Frazier was roaring with laughter. It took the constables half an hour to restore order. The first case was called, and the judge said: "Mr. Sheriff, call Peter Jones, John Smith, and Sarah White three times at the door." Advancing to the door and opening it about three inches, pitching his voice to the highest key, he began: "Peter Shones, Shon Smitt, Sara Vite, Shon Shones, Peter Smitt, Sarah Vite, Sarah Shones, Shon Smitt, Peter Shones, come right into court mit you dree dimes. Your Honor, they gooms." Judge Frazier.—"That will never do. Call them three times, one at a time." Sheriff Ruth.—"Peter Shones, Shon Smitt, Sarah Vite, dree dimes, von at a dime, come into gort mitout any delay." Judge Frazier.—"That's worse than it was before. Call one of them three times." Sheriff Ruth.—"Mr. Shudge, yust look-a-here. Dot is vhen you make foolish mit me. You say to gall dem dree dimes vonce, und den you say gall dem vonce dree dimes; und den you say dot ish worsh und worsh. Oof you vant Peter Shones, und Shon Smitt, und Sarah Vite, vonce dree dimes or dree dimes vonce, you petter gall dem yourself. I not stand dot kind of foolishness." Sheriff Ruth retired to Fred Ditmer's and refreshed himself with sundry glasses of lager, while the constables called the witnesses.

### *HOW JACKSON GREEN DECEIVED HIS GRANDFATHER.*

[New Orleans Picayune.]

Jackson Green is fourteen years old, and he lives on Sixth street. The other day, while reading a dime novel, his grandfather came in with the paper, and asked him to read the president's message. It irritated Jackson to break off his story where the trapper was going to be scalped, so he made up his mind to have revenge on his grandfather. He took up the paper and started off as follows:

The business of the patent office shows a steady increase. Since 1836 over 155,000 patents have been issued. Officer Deck, of the station-house, wants it distinctly understood that he is not that Deck confined there a few days since as a lunatic.

"What!" exclaimed the old man, "is that in the message?"

"Right here, every word of it," replied Jackson, and he continued:

The business of the agricultural bureau is rapidly growing, and the department grounds are being enlarged, and the highest prize in a Chinese lottery is twenty-nine cents, and the man who draws it has his name in the paper, and is looked upon as a heap of a man.

"What! What is that?" roared the old man. "I never heard of such a message as that?"

"I can't help it," replied Jackson. "You asked me to read the message, and I am reading it." And he went on:

During the year 5,758 new applications for army invalid pensions were allowed at an aggregate annual rate of $89,332; and kerosene oil is the best furniture oil; it cleanses, adds a polish, and preserves from the ravages of insects.

"Lor' save me! but I never heard of the likes before!" exclaimed the old man. "I've read every President's message since Jackson's time, but I never saw anything like this!"

During the year 3,164,314 acres of public domain were certified to railroads, against 6,000,000 acres the preceding year, and you will save money by buying your Christmas presents in the brick block; fine toys of every description at reduced prices.

"Jackson Green, does that message read that way?" asked the old man.

"You don't suppose I'd lie to you?" inquired Jackson, putting on an injured look.

"Well, it seems singular," mused the old man "I shouldn't wonder if Grant was tired when he wrote that."

Jackson went on:

There are 17,620, survivors of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls, at a total annual rate of $1,691,520, and ill another lot of those $1 felt skirts; they go like hot cakes on a cold morning.

"Hold on Jackson—stop right there!" said the old man, as he rose up. "You needn't read another word of that message. If Gen. Grant thinks he can insult the American people with impunity, he will find himself mistaken. You may throw that paper in the stove, Jackson, and let this be an awful example to you never to taste intoxicating drinks."

Jackson tossed the paper and resumed his dime novel, while the old gent leaned back and pondered upon the degradation of men in high places.

### *FARM NOTES.*

ONION SETS.

The Vermont Watchman refers to a practice of some market gardeners of the Middle States, who sow onion seed late in the fall and leave it in the ground during the winter for an early crop the next year. Our contemporary remarks that the severe winters in Vermont would interfere with such a practice, and advises, instead of sowing onion seed so late in the fall that it will not germinate until the next season. A much better plan, and the one very generally adopted by market gardeners near New York, is to sow the onion seeds very thickly in a poor piece of ground in September, and grow sets for planting the following year. The ground should be free from weeds and not rich, as the object is to secure sets as small as possible, the tendency being, if too large, to run to seed instead of becoming bulbs. The onions from these sets are very early, and as they are planted in rich, mellow soil, the labor of caring for them is much less than it would be if they were left in the ground over winter or grown from seed in the spring. The thick seeding in the fall is important, not only to secure a small size of sets, but for economy in land and water. A few feet square thickly sown will produce an immense number of sets, which are generally worth from $6 to $12 a bushel in the New York market, and sometimes even more. The smaller the size the greater the value per bushel. These sets are easily wintered, and all who wish early onions next spring should prepare now by sowing seed for sets.

SOW TIMOTHY EARLY.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman reminds its readers of the importance of sowing timothy seed early in autumn. This work is now going on in the Northern States. Our time is close at hand. At the North farmers sow from two to three pecks to the acre, which is fifty per cent. more than was common thirty years ago. The tilth should be fine, and the seed covered with a very light harrow or light brush, and rolled with a light roller. Timothy requires rich land, and needs no wheat to help hold it up.

TO DESTROY WASPS.

A very simple and easy plan of doing this is to saturate a piece of woolen rag with spirits of turpentine, and put it into the entrance of the nest, leave it there for the night, and the next morning every wasp will be dead. A wasp's nest, when removed unbroken, is very extraordinary and beautiful in its construction, and a curiosity quite worthy of preservation.

### *TROUBLE BETWEEN PRESIDENT MONROE AND CRAWFORD OF GEORGIA.*

In the seventh volume of the Memoirs of John Quincy Adams there is a curious account of what came near being a physical battle between President Monroe and Crawford, his Secretary of the Treasury. Crawford was, we believe, a man of gigantic stature. Mr. Adams heard of this and asked Southard if he knew anything about it.

"He said, yes; that one day last winter, on coming here on business, he found Mr. Monroe walking to and fro across the room in great agitation; that he told him Crawford had left him; he had come to him concerning the nomination of certain officers of the customs in the northern ports; that Crawford recommended the nomination of several persons against whom Mr. Monroe expressed several objections; that Mr. Crawford at last rose in irritation; gathered the papers together and said, petulantly. 'Well, if you will not appoint the persons well qualified for the places, tell me whom you will appoint, that I may get rid of their importunities.' Mr. Monroe replied with great warmth, saying that he considered Crawford's language as extremely improper and unsuitable to the relations between them; when Crawford, turning to him raised his cane, as in an attitude to strike, and said, 'you——infernal old scoundrel!' Mr. Monroe seized the tongs at the fire-place for self-defence, applied a retaliatory epithet to Crawford, and told him he would immediataly ring for servants himself, and turn him out of the house; upon which Crawford, beginning to recover himself, said he did not intend, and had not intended to insult him, and left the house. They never met afterwards."

### *TWINS.*

Max Adeler tells a new story, the gist of which is as follows: Bill Slocom was nominated for Mayor of Pencader, and one day, in a street conversation, he remarked, "I've got to win." He pronounced it. "I've got t'win" and old Mrs. Martin, overhearing it imperfectly, went around and reported that Mrs. Slocom had twins. The boys at once decided to serenade Bill, and that night they marched out to his house, with a band playing "Hail to the Chief," several ward clubs, some fire companies, a group of white-dressed girls in a wagon, a lot of banners, and plenty of enthusiasm. Bill made a speech about the canvass, and then there were shouts of "where's the twins!" "Hold 'em up to the window!" and the like. Bill said there was a mistake, but the band sarcastically played, "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and the boys shouted louder for the twins. When the truth prevailed the assembly dispersed in disgust, and Bill was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls.

### *VARIETIES.*

WOMEN are full of music, and yet no woman was ever a successful composer of it.

A NEW definition of an old maid is—a woman who has been maid for a long time.

"SHINGLE weddings" are now coming into fashion. This novel wedding takesplace when the first born is old enoug to spank.

A ST. LOUIS woman enumerates among her friends twenty-two women who have become bald from wearing heavy masses of false hair.

A BOSTON woman's false teeth have just been found in the attic, whither they were carried by a hasty and unobserving rat fully three years ago.

THE wives of French soldiers are beginning to wear the crosses and decorations conferred upon their husbands for valorous service on the field. What the brave have won, the fair may wear.

A LITTLE boy in Springfield, after his customary evening prayer, a night or two ago, continued, "and bless mamma, and Jenny, and uncle Benny," adding, after a moment's pause, the explanatory remark, "his name is Hopkins."

"Sarah, you're a good gal, but there ain't no gal a going to call for two plates of ice-cream on me and keep me for her feller!" were the closing remarks of a young gentleman of Chicago, upon parting with his inamorata.

"MY SON," said a stern father to a seven-year-old hopeful. "I must discipline you. Your teacher says you are the worst boy in the school." "Well, papa," was the reply, "only yesterday she told me I was just like my father."

A LADY leaving one of the summer resort hotels last week was charged with an entire china toilet set, only one piece of which she had broken. She paid the bill, and, pleading the excuse of having forgotten something, returned to the room and broke each and every article of the set for which she had paid.—[N. Y. Mail.

MISS NEUBIGGAN, of Canada, is trying to live economically, and has thus far, according to her veracious friends, subsisted without food for five months. Should she succeed in dispensing with sustenance for a year or two, she will have made plain the matrimonial problem which our young people are still wrestling with,—how to live comfortably on nothing.

ALEXANDER QUEAR, an Oswego express driver, thought he could swindle the Hartford Accident Company out of $3,000. He bought an accident ticket for that amount, went rowing on Lake Ontario, accompanied by two friends to be drowned. He must have come to life again though, as one month later he was seen in Carthage, N. Y. Alexander and his two friends are awaiting trial in Oswego. This may be a Quear story, but it is a true one.

A MR. MASSEY, an English inventor, has completed a framework for a railway carriage, by which he hopes to alleviate the horrors of collisions. It is well known that the splinters of an ordinary carriage, when it is smashed, do almost as much harm to passengers as the shock. The idea has already been suggested of employing papier mache as a constructive material, on the ground that it would do but little damage in case of accidents. Mr. Massey proposes to construct the framework and partitions of his carriage of iron hoops put together in a manner which must be seen to be understood, but which reminds us more of an iron bedstead of intricate pattern than of anything else. An elastic framework is thus provided which will withstand a considerable pressure. Of course, it is to be encased with some material more pleasant to come in contact with than "cold iron." The inventor believes that his carriage is also stronger and more economical than those of the present pattern.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 25 1875.

PERSHING represents honesty and reform, and in November next will "take the starch right out" of Hartranft, who represents the other side.

HON. SAMUEL CALVIN of Blair county, a leading Republican, formerly a member of Congress and a member of the Constitutional Convention, has taken the stump for Pershing and Piolett.

AS real estate declines in value taxes grow higher and higher. Compare your tax bills three years ago with now and then if you want more tax laid on, why vote the Ring ticket.

NEW YORK likes a gold platform, and we are in favor of that State adopting any platform the Democracy chooses and electing their ticket upon it, which will surely be done. Pennsylvania and Ohio deserves the same right.

WHEN THE POST informed its readers that their taxes would be doubled and treble, the organs bellowed: "It is an infamous political lie." We leave it to the plundered tax-payers to say which side told the truth.

WE have received letters from Philadelphia advising us of the existence of organized repeaters preparing for foray upon Ohio, to operate chiefly on the Lake cities. Our buckeye brethern will warm their ears when they put in an appearance.

THE Radical Committee in Ohio offered Cook's Circus $300 per day for the privilege of holding meetings in connection with it at the county seats in Central Ohio. The proprietors indignantly rejected the offer.

THERE is to be but one more total eclipse of the sun during the nineteenth century, visible in the United States, and that will occur in 1878. The total eclipse of Radicalism will occur two years before that date, in 1876.

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY, minister to Russia under Lincoln, writes a letter to the editor of the New York Sun in which he says: "I am against inflation, but still more against Grantism. I should hardly have turned Tory in 1776 because of Continental money."

THE debt of Pittsburgh has been increased nearly ten millions of dollars within a few years. It will be double that if the Ring be allowed to continue with their corrupt schemes. Turn out the corruptionists and let us have honest men to rule.

THE Commercial says that Pershing got rich practicing law and therefore he ought not to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania; also that Allen did not make any money practicing law, therefore he ought not to be elected Governor or Ohio. Some people might think that our contemporary is very particular on this subject.

OUR local Ring still continue to fight remarkably shy of the question of municipal reform and totally ignore an issue raised in the Lancaster platform, because they know that a discussion of the issue of municipal extravagance would insure them overwhelming defeat. But their course will not deceive the voters. They have made up their minds that the Ring shall retire.

BECAUSE the people want relief from their present dire distresses, the Radical leaders denounce them as inflationists and repudiationists and tell them that they must submit to contraction and forced resumption. When the honest masses of this State go to the polls in November they will remember these malignant taunts and insults, as well as the threat that is held over them, and will make a full settlement with the authors of the vile slander.

THE people must bear in mind that the Radical Ring is openly and undeniably committed against municipal reform—something that the people of this city and Allegheny must have if they do not propose to transfer their revenues to the tax collector. The Ring Committee in the face of this deliberately suppressed the Lancaster resolution against municipal extravagance, saying in so many words that there should be no municipal reform if they were able to prevent it. The organs themselves will hardly deny this.

EVERY contract must be interpreted by the intent and understanding of the parties to it at the time it was made. No other rule has ever been recognized in law, or in the daily intercourse of man and man. No other is possible. It is the basis of every purchase and sale, every loan, every exchange. Without it commerce would be as impracticable as perpetual motion, and society would fall to pieces.—N. Y. Times.

The contract and the understanding of the contract at the time was, that the 5-20 bonds were payable in greenbacks and yet a Radical Congress repudiated it in 1869, and want to compel their payment in gold. A party that thus repudiates the most solemn contracts to take from the poor to give to the rich, is not entitled to public confidence.

## *OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE.*

It is now of little consequence what new dodges the wire workers of the Radical Rings may adopt for the purpose of securing votes at the coming elections, or how many planks they may slip in or pull out of their political platforms in the meantime. The people have at last opened their eyes; not only that, they have turned their attention decidedly to the public situation, to its sad condition, and the cause of it; and it requires only the application of good sense to trace it to the true source, which is simply the coming into power of the scum of individuals which the war threw to the surface. Instead of statesmanship we have had the merest charlatanry; instead of honest intentions, we have been overwhelmed with corrupt motives; instead of Democratic fair play, we have had Radical favoritism, and Radical robbery in every conceivable shape. Under such a system, but one result could follow, namely, disgrace to our National pride, and ruin to our finances; unheard of taxation, and unequal burdens upon that large body of our citizens whose labor it is, and nothing else, that pays the taxes. They have been oppressed by Radical acts, framed, passed, and executed in the interest of the moneyed aristocracy—the only aristocracy of which America can yet boast, and designed to keep down the Democracy, and at all hazards to uphold their opponents. They are now begging, on their knees, for a new lease of the bold license they have been exercising for so many years. There is nothing they are not now ready to repudiate; nothing that they are not willing and anxious to promise. Everything for everybody; only, "good people, keep us in power." This is their cry, and perhaps their hope. And let us ask, for what should the abused people of the United States put these men in the future control of our government? Surely not on account of anything they have done in the past, or are doing at this very time.

It must be then for something that may be expected from them in the future. Well, it is a fair question, let us then also ask, what may the people expect from Grant and his followers, in the future? A fair answer is that, since they have been growing worse and worse, stealing more and more, becoming every day more venal and corrupt we may expect a much worse state of things under their rule in the future, than we have have had in the past. This, at first view might seem to be impossible; but the lowest depths have not yet been quite reached; and at this present interesting moment, Grant and Co., are on their good or at least their best behavior, coaxing for the extended third term lease of that power which they have never been fit to wield for the good of the country, and which, indeed, they have not attempted.

On specie or paper as themes, the Radical organs are ready to play any tune that they think may, for the time being, please the crowd. The foolish clap-trap resumption act was passed for that very purpose, and for no other; yet it is a regular boomerang, as all such unstatesmanlike tricks should be, and will certainly hurt the Republican cause in the estimation of all candid men. Continuing the system of trickery—the only system known to Radicalism, Grant has cunningly planned to foist himself before American voters as a third term candidate, and the various other candidates—Morton, Blaine, Butler, Conkling, Colfax &c., &c., are powerless to prevent it. So let it be. Let this plank also be thrust into the Radical Republican platform, the people understand the game, and they are prepared to defeat the tricksters. Nothing can in the shape of promises save their demoralized party from popular condemnation at the polls. The Democratic wave backed by popular support, will settle the matter.

## *"VERY REPUTABLE FOR A DEMOCRAT."*

—Phila. Evening Bulletin, Rep.

This is the language used by a journal, holding itself to be among the upper ten thousand, when referring to the nomination of Judge Pershing as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is not our purpose to use this just now as a text for eulogizing the Democratic nominee. He does not need it. It is not a new expression, nor has it been confined to the Bulletin or to newspapers. Indeed, it is only too common among a certain class of Republicans. It was the same years ago among the same class of men who were formerly known as Whigs. "He is a pretty good man, considering that he is a Democrat." It has been repeated a thousand times, in some such form. Now let us ask whether there is any sense in it. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet". That is true. A dog by any name would be the same dog; but call the poor fellow "mad" and his career on earth will soon be ended.

"All the decency belong to the Whig party." is another of those expressions; meaning the same thing. The claim being, that there are two political parties in the country; one of which has had all the decent, as well as all the rich people on its side, and the other the reverse. Years ago, we pointed out the fallacy of this assertion. It is impossible to make a line of demarcation which shall truly separate the two great political parties in that way.

It is quite possible that for some years past, ever since the close of the war, speculative men having control of money, whether their own or other people's, have sought affiliation with th party in power as a handy means of augmenting their wealth. Not only that it has become obvious that others, who had no money of their own, sought and obtained political positions under the Radical domination, in Congress and elsewhere, for the sole purpose of obtaining improper control of the money of the people; but we are not yet ready to subscribe to the doctrine that money alone, even when honestly acquired, confers respectability; much less when it is filched from the people's pockets in an unlawful manner, or through vile tricks of legislation. We are thankful that a day has come when to be a Democrat is regarded as almost synonymous with being an honest man; and that thousands of men who have hitherto ranged themselves under the false banner of Radicalism, have seen their mistake, and are not ashamed to vote, shoulder to shoulder, with the Democracy in the cause of justice and right. If a man to-day is "very reputable for a Democrat," he may meet every man who is honest, without fear; and every honest man will be proud to have such honest greeting.

If not too personal: The father of the chief editor of the Bulletin was a life long Democrat. He was also an honest man, and a gentleman, in the true sense of that word. It might be well not to attempt to cast a stigma upon more than half the people of the United States.

## *SAPPED—NOT STORMED.*

Free governments are never seriously injured or destroyed by bold, open attacks of persons inimical to Democratic institutions; the only way in which they are radically impaired is by the undermining process of continued corrupt practices on the part of those whom the people have selected to take care of the laws, and attend to their proper execution. In the history of the ancient Democracies, it was so; it is so to-day; and in the nature of things it is likely ever to be so. Civil war, with all its horrors, costly expenditures, and sad demoralizations, did not endanger the true life of this nation so much as the stealthy but gigantic systems of public corruption which have since overspread the land, like a deadly pall. Even a long established and apparently sound government could not be proof against these insidious attacks upon its integrity, when its leading men, whom the masses have been accustomed to regard with respect, if not with veneration, become venal and corrupt. An attack from without is at once boldly met and repelled; but when it comes from within, and in such a way as to escape effectual detection for years, the people only come to learn the truth through its terrible effects. Party feeling, which answers a good end in some respects, is sometimes used as a means of hiding the real evils of an administration from the popular mind. The administration party press is very naturally loth to condemn its own party men, even when they have evidence of their lapse from the honest path; and of late years the Radical press have gone much farther than this, by defending men whom they know to be rogues and thieves, and by carefully keeping their own people in ignorance of the true character of their vile leaders. The love of power is so great that the real patriotic feeling which should denounce wrong-doing wherever it may appear, gives place to truckling, and thus treacherously throws a gloss over crime and help to hold up in honor the meanest of men who deserve only contempt.

It was hard for straight-forward, honest American citizens to be persuaded, or to persuade themselves to believe, that the shining lights of the Republican party were thus direlict, and so false to their solemn obligations—which demanded of them an honest discharge of their duties for the good of their fallen men. It was hard to think that men so prominent as Grant, Morton, Blaine, Colfax, Butler, and many others, who have long had control of the destinies of the United States, were so mercenary and absolutely tricky, that they were, and are still ready to sacrifice the peace and happiness of millions of their fellows, if that they could thereby hold on to their ill-gotten power a little longer. Herein lies the great danger to our institutions. Under such leaders few things are sacred. Constitutions, law, justice, and good faith, are not allowed to stand in the way, and our government becomes transformed into a mere gang of thieves. Our National Departments have become nothing but sinks of intrigue and barefaced corruption. Cabinet officers are proved to be villains, and yet retained in their offices; while their base tools are still plying their trade of fleecing the pockets of the people all over the United States with perfect impunity. Greedy contractors swarm round the Indian agencies in Washington, and at Grant's government branch office on the seashore. Everywhere whereve r public money is in sight or hearing, there are the mercenary crew, ready to pounce upon it, while brother Orville, or the Reverend Smith, or some other go-between, makes the needed little arrangements at headquarters. Oh, what a country! And where should we be now, but for the persistent and vigorous protests of the Democracy, who have labored through years to expose this state of things? We should be still lower, and nearer to final destruction. Thanks to this consistent and never ceasing Democratic action, the country has at length taken alarm. The people who don't and can't go to Washington have had telescopes placed before their eyes, and they now know something about what has been going on there. They begin to see to whom they owe the trouble and distress which pervades every nook and corner of the land; and they understand the remedy. There is but one; and that is to hurl the offending officers from the trusts they have so greatly abused, and remand them to private life, there to reflect upon the terrible evils they have been instrumental in fastening upon their country, and if possible to repent.

Democratic watchfulness, and Democratic protests against Radical rascality are now telling among the people; and the country is in a fair way to be saved from the great internal danger to which it has been subjected. Even Grant himself is staggered.

## *THE IMPOSSIBILITY.*

Recent events have shown that it is quite impossible for the Democrats to make a political presentation of public views which shall give comfort and satisfaction to the Radical Republican organ. The Republicans, in the last moment of their ill-gotten supreme power in Congress, having passed a tricky act referring to specie payments which might occur some four years afterwards, which act was designed as a fire-brand to be thrown among the Democratic armies during the present campaign, are now terribly non-plussed to find that the people themselves have thrown cold water upon the thing, and put it out.

The New York Tribune, and the Springfield Republican, conspicuously, appear to be greatly exercised, and troubled in spirit, and if they do not succeed in convincing the voters of the Union, and the rest of mankind that Democrats are all wild inflationists, they will surely go mad, or nigh unto madness. They insist upon it. They put it forward daily, in all sorts of ways. They mourned grievously over Ohio and they groaned terribly over Pennsylvania.

What a pity it is, that Democrats will not consent to become the tools of quasi Radical newspapers; that they will continue to take their own independent view, and still persist in the pursuit of their one grand mission which is, to put out the Republicans, and restore the country to Democratic Government.

It being obviously an impossibility to gratify the Republican organs without really interfering with this fixed purpose of the Democracy, we shall doubtless go on to the end differing materially from the views and suggestions which daily drop, in great chunks of wisdom, from the tall tower, which is the supposed monument of Mr. Greeley.

Common sense, is supposed to be the governing element of the Democratic party; and this is the kind of sense which largely prevails among the voters of Pennsylvania, and when it has a fair chance to act, the result is usually in favor of the people's rights. Radical Republican principles and actions, have been tried till the people are satisfied that in that direction there is no hope of relief; and the relief that they so greatly need, and which we feel confidant they will soon get, they know is not to be obtained through wire-drawn discussions of a little more or a little less gold in their currency. Why, the people have never seen even the color of gold for fifteen years under this Radical Republican party rule; and only at the last gasp, when their long abused majority had been voted away from them, by the people, did they say "gold," once, and then what did they say? In substance this: "We think you may get some gold into your currency about four years after date so we pass a bill to that effect. If the gold don't come don't blame the Radicals, for did we not ordain it?" "Vive la bagatelle."

The effort now being made to set this gold vision up, to be worshipped by the Democracy, will assurely fail. Democrats like others, like gold; but even gold may be bought too dearly. It would certainly be very dear at the cost of retaining Radical Rings and thieves in power. The important issue is between Hartranft and Rawle the friends of the Ringsters; and Pershing and Piollet, the friends and advocates of real reform. It is the honest Democracy against the iniquitous field.

## *MR. PERSHING AS VIEWED BY RESPECTABLE REPUBLICAN JOURNALS.*

A just rebuke to the Ring organs, the Commercial and Gazette, which have been bristling with glaring falsehoods concerning Mr. Pershing, are contained in the following paragraphs:

Pershing is a man of good character, and there is no disguising the fact that he is a fair candidate.—Beaver Argus and Radical (Rep.)

Pershing was one of the best, if not the best man, before the convention.—Huntingdon Journal (Rep.)

The Scranton Republican says: "We do not claim to belong to the class of journalists who blindly and extravagantly laud and endorse everything that is done by one party, and just as blindly and indiscriminately condemn and denounce everything done by the opposition. When we say that the nomination is creditable we mean that Judge Pershing is a man of acknowledged high character, of personal purity, and a man whose official integrity has never been questioned, at least not in such a way as to attract public attention, if at all."

The Fulton Republican says, Mr. Pershing is a man of fair ability and reputation.

Can't the organs of the Ring read the above journals out of the party?

MORTON is playing a star engagement in Ohio. Last week the Radical State Commitee appointed meetings for him in the Southern Ohio towns on the same day that Barnum's show was in them. It is rumored that Barnum threatens to sue Morton and the Committee for damages, claiming that Morton's "bloody shirt" and awkward tumbling on the currency question drove a great number of people away from the great showman's moral entertainment.

## *WOULD RATHER WRITE, THAN MAKE A SPEECH.*

Third Term Grant delivered himself of the following at Utica the other night:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF UTICA, COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—It affords me very great pleasure to be here with you this evening, and if there was any one thing in the world to say more than another upon this occasion, I would like to do so now. I came not expecting to say much, and so I say only a few words. Now I would like to write all I think about this, and have you read it. But you all know that speechmaking is not one of my gifts. If I have anything to say, it would be better for me to write it than to stand up here and make a speech. I could take two or three of you in a private room and say anything necessary. But others will follow me on the present occasion who are not troubled with my difficulties.

Grant means no doubt, that he would rather get one of his private Secretaries to do the writing and in a "private room," where there is plenty of good rum and segars.

## *DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.*

A telegram from Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the State Committee, informs us that the first meeting of the new Committee will be held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening next, 25th inst. A full attendanee is required.

## *MINOR NOTES.*

WHENEVER the President appears in a saloon the waiter sings out, "Ale to the Chief."—N. O. Bulletin.

THE result of the Maine election was a chill-Blaine. This is old but very applicable.—Milwaukee News.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS has received in all thirty-eight invitations to deliver addresses at various places.

HON. V. E. PIOLLET, Senator Wallace and Hon. F. W. Hughes will address the Democracy of Clearfield, Sept. 28.

MISS ETTA S. CARLE has received the Democratic nomination for school superintendent in Walworth county, Wis.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, will speak at Akron, Ohio on Thursday, September 23, for the Democracy of that State

UNDER carpet-bag government the State debt of Alabama has been run up to $29,000,000—one-fifth the value of all the taxable property.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, has returned from a tour through Mississippi with the opinion that the State will be carried by the Democrats.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer says that political indications in Mississippi point very much in the direction of a Democratic victory at the next election.

THE Maine election, while giving the Legislature to the Republicans, also gives the Democrats a minority quite strong enough to check partisan legislation.

A HUMAN skull of peculiar shape was washed ashore at Newcastle, Me., the other day, and preserved by a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., who thinks it has been in the water more than one hundred years.

IN the North Carolina Constitutional Convention the Democrats have elected from Orange county, by 600 majority, a successor to the late Hon. William A. Graham. This gives them two majority in the Convention.

REPUBLICAN papers have little to say about the result in Maine. They are still waiting for the "full returns," but if Maine had given anywhere from 12,000 to 15,000 Republican majority there would have been some shouting.

THE Philadelphia Prohibitionist Convention recently met, had a representative from every ward, passed resolutions denunciatory of Mayor Stokley, unanimously nominated a full ticket and organized a City Executive Committee.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, in a speech to the Army of the Cumberland, made a very happy statement of his own military qualities when he said, "General Grant will admit that in a little contest I had with him he ran a great deal faster and further than I did."

THE Democracy of Iowa are making an active canvass, and expect to make large gains in all parts of the state. The indications are that Iowa can't be counted as an entirly reliable Republican State after the election this fall.

A WASHINGTON special to the Boston Globe says the conservative action of Attorney-General Pierrepont in the Mississippi case is meeting with unqualified approval on all sides, except in administration cirles, or, to be more accurate, among the carpet-baggers.

ROBERT IREDELL, JR., editor of the Allentown Chronicle, was assaulted and struck by Wm. H. Sowden, Esq., in that city on Saturday evening, for something that appeared in that paper against him. The Chronicle publishes a lengthy and bitter account of it.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS was taken quite sick after he arrived at Kansas City on Monday, on account of his unusual oratorical efforts while in delicate health. He received fifteen invitations to speak at different places shortly after he got to Kansas City, but was obliged to decline them all.

THE Democrats have nominated the following ticket in Bradford county: Sheriff, William R. Storrs; Prothonotary, Charles Stockwell; Treasurer, John A. Parson; Commissioners, John Baldwin and Samuel H. Ingersoll; Auditors, W. Lewis Lautz and Samuel Russell; Coroner, C. D. H. Cole.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says that if Mr. Orville Grant will retire to some private business in a secluded spot, where he will never more be heard of, he will do a favor to his brother, to the Republican party and to the country. The favor would have been infinitely greater if he had never emerged from such conditions.

THE Albany Argus puts the case so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, as follows: So vital is it to good government that Pennsylvania be redeemed from the depraved cabal which controls it, that every patriot will wish success to Pershing, and leave the financial question to be contended over on the appropriate field.

A PROPOSITION to bury the bodies of Presidents Jackson, Polk and Johnson in the Capitol grounds at Nashville, Tenn., and to have the State erect over them a costly monument, has been frustrated at its outset by the discovery of a clause in the will of President Polk ordering that his body, with that of his wife, shall remain in their graves on the Polk homestead.

THE Maine election, following the Democratic victory in California, is disheartening to the Republicans. Its effect will be felt in Ohio, Pennsylvania and this State. The people are tired of old cries and of appeals to their fear of the Democratic party. The elections this fall cannot be carried by the beating of gongs. That begins to be very plain.—New York Herald.

THE following ticket has been put in the field by the Democrats of Schuylkill county: Treasurer, Cyrus Moore; Prothonotary, T. F. Kerns; Clerk of Courts, O. J. Aregood; Recorder, Adam Hartwig; Register, Richard Rahn; Commissioners, Morgan W. Fehr and Patrick Collins; Director of the Poor, John Freehaefer; Auditor, D. Messersmith.

MR. JOHN G. WHITTIER is at West Ossipee, N. H., where, a correspondent writes, he is very much inclined to take things quietly, eschews long rides, finds the hotel parlor more congenial to his tastes than the croquet grounds, dresses in black, wears a tall hat, and receives an enormous mail. One of his habits, it is said, is to rise at about four o'clock in the morning, and compose poetry aloud.

THE luckiest swap Grant has ever given the country was when he exchanged Landaulet Williams for Edwards Pierrepont. If Williams had been running things in the Attorney-General's office when Governor Ames' dispatch came last Wednesday there is little doubt several regiments of United States troops would before this have hurried into Mississippi, and we should have had another "Southern problem" of the ugliest sort on our hands.—Springfield Republican.

THE census of Iowa, with the exception of one county, has been completed, and the returns from it will probably not be received in time to appear in the State report. Giving it a fair estimate the population of the State is 1,352,351—a gain from the census of 1873 of 101,198, and from that of 1870 of 158,351. But one county shows a loss since 1873. The full returns do not give the State as large a population as was anticipated. Still the increase betokens a healthy growth.

THE friends of Col. Jas. P. Barr in this county, which instructed for him, will be pleased to learn that if their favorite was not nominated for Governor he went into the Convention with more votes than any other candidate upon the list. His was no mere complimentary vote but a solid phalanx of friends and admirers who stuck to him until the tenth ballot, when he withdrew gracefully, and we believe his forces concentrated upon the successful candidate Judge Pershing.—Armstrong Sentinel

THERE are unmistakable signs that the coat of whitewash which the Indian Commissioners are preparing for Messrs. Delano and Smith won't do those Christian patriots a bit of good. Even so zealous an administration journal as the Springfield Union says of the proposed dose of kalsomine. "It will be rather difficult to convince the average citizen that the Department which has express charge of Indian matters is not responsible for their management. If dishonest people are going to steal at their will while in the employ of the Interior Department, what is that Department for?"

WHILE the President of the United States is off on clam-bakes and engaged in various dissipations, it must be gratifying to native Britons to observe that the foremest man of England is attending to the affairs of state with unflagging devotion. We quote from the Court Circular of August 28: "The prince of Wales went to Glengairn Moors on Monday and killed 40 brace of grouse, six hares, and one snipe. On Tuesday His Royal Highness had a deer drive in Knox forest and brought down three fine stags, which were shown by torchlight in front of Abergeldie Castle in the evening, when all the people for miles around assembled. They were served with refreshments, and the proceedings concluded with what is known as a stag dance."

IF any proof were needed that the North is thoroughly sick of the "bloody outrage" business it could be found in the treatment given to Gov. Ames's incoherent demands for troops. Aside from the organs at Washington, only one or two Republican journals have shown any sympathy for Ames. The general sentiment toward him appears to be fairly expressed by this paragraph from the Utica Herald: "There is a growing impatience over the efforts of such men as Ames to involve the General Government in local troubles that concern it last of all. There is a gathering conviction that under such a policy the Southern question will never be eliminated from our politics, but grow more complicated with the years. Gov. Ames's dispatches heighten this impatience and deepen this conviction."

THE California Republicans, like their brethren in the East, are anxious for the prodigals to return to the fold. The Alta California, the leading Republican organ in San Francisco, calls upon the Independents to come back into the party, and assures them that "there is no disposition on the part of the Republican party to remember past differences." There is reason to believe that the Independents will not listen to this seductive invitation. They left the party because it was corrupt, and they will be in no hurry to return until the managers like Sargent and Gorham have been kicked out, and a disposition shown for a thorough reform in other directions. Party managers everywhere are in a fair way to learn that the Independent voters are not lying awake nights devising means for getting back into the party lines.

IN the city of Columbia, S. C., where, under the government of carpet-baggers and their allies, the people have been plundered beyond endurance, a movement for reform has been commenced, the most encouraging feature of which is that it was set on foot by colored citizens heretofore completely under the influence of the white rascals who have made public robbery their regular occupation. We learn from the Charleston Express that it was the colored men in Columbia who first came forward and offered to co-operate with the whites in a united effort for good government. In many parts of the South where the negro element predominates, the most intelligent of the colored men disgusted with the villainies which have been perpetrated by the carpet-baggers and their confederates, have joined hands with the Conservatives, in the hope of thereby ending the rule of thievery which has so long prevailed there. In this significant fact we see one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

## *HOW PERSHING WAS NOMINATED.*

THE FINAL BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR—VOTE OF EACH DELEGATE.

The following is the correct vote as cast on the last ballot for Governor in the Erie Convention:

FOR CYRUS L. PERSHING.

Messrs. Ammerman, Anderson, Baird, Schuylkill; Beard, Washington; Bedell, Belshoover, Boynton, Bradley, Brady, Bratton, Brawley, Brennan, Brockaway, Brown, Brubaker, Buckalew, Church, Coburn, Corgee, Currie, Dallas, Dawson, Delehunty, Diller, Dillinger, Dinsmore, Dolan, Duff, Duncan, Dunlap, Eason, Egan, Ellis, Faunce, William R., Foster, N. Schuylkill; Foster, S. Schuylkill; Fielding, Gallagher, Glatz, Gordon, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greenwald, Guffy, Geist, Haney, Hartley, Hastings, Hawley, Hays, Hebrank, Heck, Herreter, Hersch, Hetrick, Holliday, Hughes, Hurst, Hutchinson, Luzerne; Hutchinson, Erie; Iams, Innes, Jackson, Killacky, Kraemer, Ladner, Langfitt, Lennon, Lewis, Loan, Logan, Loomis, Lupton, Lynch, Lyon, Madden, Maher, Marlin, Markle, Miller, Allegheny; Mish, Mitchell, Mott, McCabe, McCamnant, McCullough, McKelvey, McKinley, McLellan, Nauman, Newmyer, Painter, Patterson, Allegheny; Patterson, Washington; Patton, Fayette; Patton, Lancaster; Pearce, Philadelphia; Petriken, Pierce, Mercer; Piolette, Playford, Porter, Putney, Quaile, Quigley, Philadelphia; Quigley, Clinton; Quinn, Raymond, Reed Reichard, Rhodes, Riggs, Rowland, Sanders, Sawyer, Schultz, Sechler, Shaffner, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Small, Sowden, Sowers, Speer, Stark, Stein, Stiles, Stinehour, Stroop, Sweeney, Swineford, Taggart, Thompson, Thornton, Tiernan, Tierney, Trimmer, Tshudy, Uhl, Vickers, Weaver, Centre; Weaver, Delaware; Werline, Whitaker, Whitman, Williams, Cumberland.

FOR HENRY P. ROSS.

Messrs. Allen, Philadelphia; Allen, Crawford; Allen, Erie; Alricks, Ancona, Bachman, Beamish, Berrill, Bishop, Blood, Boileau, Boulden, Boyd, Boyle, Brobst, Campbell, Chapin, Collner, Crawford, Delone, Dunbar, Durham, Engleman, Eschbach, Faunce, Samuel; Flynn, Forster, Centre; Gemmel, Gardner, Garvin, Gross, Guthrie, Gillespie, Haggerty, Hampsher, Heiges, Heist, Herbert, Hoffman, Somerset; Hollenbach, Keegan, Kennedy, Kindt, Kinzer, Knox, Kunkle, Latta, Lee, Leech, Lefferts, Liddell, Lieble, Longaker, Magee, Mahoney, Martin, Merrick, Milligan, Monroe, Montgomery, Moore, Murray, McAsay, McCarty, McCoy, McDevitt, McGinness, McGowan, McMullen, Nichols, O'Hara, O'Leary, Parker, Pierson, Reynolds, Ritter, Ross, Robinson, Ryon, Sellers, Snavely, Stahle, Stanton, Tracy, Walls, Williams, Clarion; Wilson, William, Wilson, Morgan; Winans, Wright, Luzerne; Wright, Philadelphia; Yerkes.

FOR ROBERT E. MONEGHAN.

Messrs. Hemphill, Miller, Chester; Morrison, Nivins, Vandever.

FOR A. C. NOYES.

Messrs. Davis, Hankinson, McGrath, Nolan, Peale.

Mr. Herrick voted for Victor E. Piolett.

## *OUTRAGE SHRIEKING.*

[Detroit Free Press.]

Outrage-shrieking has now been tried in New Hampshire, Connecticut, California and Maine, and in each case proved a signal failure as a political card. Among the stumpers now engaged in behalf of Republicanism in Ohio are Senator Morton, ex-Congressman Burrows, and many others whose chief political stock in trade consists in the outrages they peddle around In view of the fact that there is no popular demand for these outrages, it would seem the part of wisdom for the Republican Committee in Ohio to notify these gentlemen that speeches of another kind would be more efficacious. The Democracy cannot complain, however, if Republican orators will continue to laud a Southern policy which even the New York Republicans were constrained to condemn.

## *ARMSTRONG COUNTY GRAND JURY ON LIBEL.*

Give us an Armstrong county Grand Jury for discrimination and good sense in disposing of a bill of indictment for libel under the law and the new Constitution.

The lebel in the case of Commonwealth versus Simon and Frank Shoop, was about the same, so far as the gist of the offence was concerned, as the one in Allegheny Co., in which a traverse jury awarded ten thousand dollars damages The difference was simply in the juries. Jurors who cannot throw aside their prejudices are not fit to sit in a jury-box or in judgement on their fellow-man. It will not do to say that the Pittsburgh case was not well defended, for it had upon it two of the most distinguished lawyers in that city, in fact in the State; and could not under any circumstances have been better tried. Had Col Barr been tried by an Armstrong county jury and the defence presented with the same ability it was before the Allegheny county jury, our yeomen would have rendered a verdict for the defendants, or equivalent thereto, without leaving the box. We do not aver that every malignant scoundrel could libel his neighbor and go scot free before an Armstrong county Grand Jury; but we do say that they possess good common sense enough and discrimination sufficient to determine what is and who can be libeled by telling the truth in the community—this is the point we wish to put.—Armstrong Sentinel.

## *EX-FEDERAL VETERANS AND JEFFERSON DAVIS.*

[Kansas City special to the St Louis Republican.]

Mr. Davis at the conclusion of his speech, which occupied something more than three-quarters of an hour, took a seat at the back of the platform, around which had gathered a dense throng of people. Men and women pressed forward to take him by the hand. Among these were many men who had been soldiers in the Union Army. One ex-Federal veteran came up to shake hands with the ex-President of the Confederacy and said as he extended his hand, "How do you do, I'm glad to take you by the hand. I was four years a soldier in the Federal army, and was a prisoner at Andersonville. It is all a d—n lie about that matter." Mr. Davis remarked that sometimes people might be mistaken. Another old gentleman pressed forward, took the old soldier chieftain by the hand and said: "I always disliked your politic; I was an Abolitionist; came from the State of Maine, and am proud of my native land; but I am glad to see you here to-day."

Mr. Davis met all with a cordial grasp, a kindly smile and a pleasant word. He did not remain long on the ground, but, entering a carriage, he was driven to the Coates House, where he has had quiet and rest,

[For The Post.]

## MY PICTURE.

I painted a picture olden,
Each thought was a memory dear,
The scene with a sunset golden,
And a sparkling streamlet clear.
To the west was a cottage lowly,
My old home, small and quaint,—
And I made a sunset holy
Its humble flooring paint.

Near by was a willow weeping
When Ethel and Tom and I,
Played when the clouds were keeping
A watch from the distant sky.
And I tried to give our faces
Their innocent look of glee,
With touch of those lovely graces
Which ever are lost to me.

The school-house standing lonely
I made as in other days,
And thought that of all, I, only
Was left to travel its ways.
And I painted the May-time roses
With the violets on the hill,
See; over the scene reposes
The shades of the twilight still,

I pictured the mill and the river,
And the churchyard near the town,
Where the moonbeams softly quiver
On the old church falling down.
And I pictured an Angel vision
Around the old church door;
Farms that I loved from elysian;
And then my task was o'er.

Now oft in the twilight dreary
When the tearful, falling rain
Comes with its sound a weary
Upon my window pane;
I think of the circle broken,
Of my child-hood's home, and all;
I am but of Time a token
As a picture on a wall.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

## A VAIN DELUSION.

[Appleton's Journal.]

A favorite theme with the editors of so-called health journal and house hold medical guides is that of "overwork," and so much has been written on this subject and of such a nature, that, were we to believe and act upon this advice thus given, the world would become almost a hive of drones. We confidently believe that so far as honest brain work goes, the more we do of it the better and, if owing to a reckless disregard of recognized hygienic and sanitary laws an occasional "student" finds an early grave, let the blame be put where it belongs, and not credited to the worthy zeal that some call "overwork." Having long held to this opinion, and believing that facts would sustain us, we are gratified to find that an eminent English physican has given expression to a like view, and coming as it does from one high in authority, we trust it will receive the attention from both students and drones that it deserves. We condense from Dr. Wilk's communication as it appears in the Lancet, as follows: After answering the simple question "Are people suffering from overwork?" with a decided "No!" the writer says: "Medically speaking, I see half a dozen persons suffering from want of occupation to one who is crippled by his labors. Very often, when a business man complains of being overdone, it may be found that his meals are irregular and hurried, that he takes no exercise, is rather partial to brandy-and-soda, and thinks it is not improper to poison himself with nicotine every night and morning." Passing from man to woman, the case is made to appear even more severe. It is not overwork, therefore, that is to be deprecated, provided the work is legitimate, and such as to claim a normal exercise of the functions. The brain is an engine of many horse-power; its energy must be accounted for in some way; if not used for good purposes it will be for bad, and "mischief will be found for idle hands to do." So work is actually a safeguard. The human body is made for work, and just as the muscles are better prepared for work by previous training, so the nervous system, whether it be the brain or spinal column, becomes more energized by use. It is only during sleep that the brain is actually inactive, and hence, if we will not give it work to do, it will find that to engage its energy, even though in the end the labor be profitless. After referring in a plain though hardly gentle manner to the men and women whom the frivolities of life "sadly busy" the writer contrasts them with those whose minds are never at rest and yet who lived to a good old age. As the closing passages are not only truthful as to facts, but of value by the suggestions they contain, we are prompted to quote them at length, and should there be among our readers some of these overworked brain-workers, they will find in these words sage counsel and encouragement. The writer refers to the honest, cheerful, but constant workers as follows: "Practically they have no rest, for, when one object of study is complete, they commence to pursue another. It is by the happy faculty of diverting the powers into different channels that this is accomplished. Instances might easily be quoted of statesmen, judges, and members of our profession, who know no absolute rest, and who would smile at the suspicion of hard work injuring any man. I make it a custom to ask young men what their second occupation is—what pursuit have they beside their bread-earning employment. Those are happiest who possess some object of interest, but I am sorry to say there are few who find delight in any branch of science. The purely scientific man finds his best recreation in literature or art, but even in intellectual work so many different faculties are employed that a pleasant diversion is found in simply changing the kinds of labor. For example, a judge after sitting all day, and giving his closest attention to the details of the cases before him, may yet find relief in his evenings by solving problems in mathematics. The subject of overwork, then, is one of the greatest importance to study, and has to be discussed daily by all of us. My own opinion has already been expressed, that the evils attending it on the community at large are vastly over estimated; and, judging from my own experience, the persons with unstrung nerves who apply to the doctor are not the prime-minister, the bishops, judges, and hard-working professional men, but merchants and stockbrokers retired from business, government clerks who work from 10 to 4, women whose domestic duties and bad servants are driving them to the grave, young ladies whose visits to the village school or Sunday performance on the organ are undermining their health, and so on. In short, and this is the object of the remarks with which I have troubled your readers, that in my experience I see more ailments arise from want of occupation than from overwork, and, taking the various kinds of nervous and dyspeptic ailments which we are constantly treating, I find at least six due to idleness to one from overwork."

## THE QUEEN'S FARMS.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: There are three separate farms within the precincts of Windsor Forest—the Norfolk, the Flemish, and the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm. Most of the stock which have been winning prizes at at the recent agricultural shows are kept at the first and second. Upon both of them a large amount of capital has been expended, and the money has doubtless been laid out to a good purpose, for these farms must, to judge merely by what one sees, pay well. But the Queen's favorite farm is that nearest the Castle, and called, as already mentioned, the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, consisting of about 1,100 acres, of which more than nine-tenths are in pasture, nearly all in a ring-fence. This is one of the nicest holdings in the kingdom, and is, indeed, as perfect a specimen of a grazing farm as any one could wish to see. The entrance to the homesteads is from the road leading to Old Windsor, about two hundred yards beyond where that road crosses the Long Walk. Large shafts are now being sunk all along this road in connection with the sewage operations which are going on, for it is intended to carry all the sewage of Windsor out to a farm in the parish of Old Windsor, about a mile and a half distant. The homestead itself is a very good one; the bailiff's house and a very pretty cottage now occupied by two of the Queen's gardeners are really model residences. The farm buildings themselves have also been erected with every regard to the purposes for which they are used, but it is a pity that, in order to save appearances, the cattle sheds have such low roofs. If they had been from eighteen inches to two feet higher than they are they would have been much more healthy, and even raised to this height the roofs of the buildings would not be seen from the castle grounds. The covered pens for harboring sheep during the winter are open to the same objection, but in other respects they are perfect. There is very little stock in the buildings at the present time, and the foot-and-mouth disease has been so prevalent on the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm this summer that nothing has been shown from there.

A short walk through the pastures at the back of Frogmore House takes one from the farm buildings to the royal dairy, which is of itself worth a visit, when permission can be had. This dairy is a perfect gem, and far surpasses anything which Marie Antoinette achieved at the Petit Trianon. The majolica and mosaic of the walls, which are studded with medallions of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and their children, the double roof and threefold windows—the inner window being of stained glass—the milk pans in white and gold, and the curious inlaid floor, represent a large sum of money. All the butter made there is sent to the Isle of Wight daily, and to Scotland three times a week, when the Court is at Osborne or Balmoral, and fruits and vegetables are always despatched at the same time. The cows which supply this dairy stand in a long range of stalls close by, and several of them also have been afflicted with the foot-and-mouth disease. There are few bulls standing in these sheds; among them being two Swiss animals presented to the Queen, a buffalo, and "King Koffee." The last-named is an Ashantee bull, scarcely as large as a goat, brought back from Coomassie, and he is only kept as a curiosity. Close to the dairy is the poultry-house, which contains some very good gold and silver pheasants, some Abdalusian fowls, and a few of the old-fashioned "Scotch greys." In the centre of this poultry-house or aviary is a little cottage in which the Queen used to come for her five o'clock tea; but since Frogmore has been empty, she has no further use for it. In reference to the laborers employed on the farms, it may safely be said that they are very well cared for. When there were some signs of discontent among the men employed on the Osborne estate, calculations were made as to the amount received by the Windsor men in money or in kind. Though the money payments are only 14s, a week for ordinary laborers, it is estimated that, what with houserent, fuel, milk, and other advantages, their wages are equivalent to little less than a pound a week. Nor is this all; for the bailiff has a sort of savings bank fund for the men who learn to read and write, and some of them have done so well that they have as much as £20 standing to their credit.

## SILVER DISCOVERIES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

[St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.]

Two letters received in this city during the week represent that highly important silver and gold discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Prince Arthur's Landing, on the north shore of Lake Superior, about 200 miles northeast of Duluth. These reports are trustworthy, and intimate that a few days ago, near what is known as the Thunder Bay mine (which has been yielding from $2,000 to $3,000 to the ton of rock), a miner dropped down upon an outcropping of crumbled quartz, all bristling with native silver. At last accounts they were gathering the rock in carts and packing it for the stamp mill. It was thought it would yield from $3,500 to $5,000 per ton. Another discovery has likewise been made at a new opening called the "17 K" mine, recently bought up by some Boston men, who have a large force of workmen employed on their premises. In consequence of these silver discoveries, and also of some rich gold quartz, there is a large amount of mining excitement; indeed, so great is the interest aroused that the Canadian Pacific Railway (now building from Thunder Bay northward) is almost forgotten, nobody apparently caring whether it goes through or not.

## AN INNOCENT QUESTION.

[Vicksburg Herald.]

"Father," asked a Vicksburg boy at the dining table the other day, "are you a big man?" "Well, I dunno," musingly answered the parent. "Why?" "Cause I heard some men talking over at the hotel, and they said you was one of the biggest men in town." "Well, I suppose I do stand pretty high," replied the parent, looking pleased and consequential. There was half a minute of silence, and then the boy added: "They said it was a wonder how you carried your feet around!" The boy can't understand yet why he should have received a box on the ear which made his head roar for two long hours.

## A STRAGGLER.

I left the throng whose laughter made
That wide old woodland echo clear,
While forth they spread, in breezy shade,
Their plethoric hamperfuls of cheer.

Along a dark, moss-misted plank
My way in dreamy mood I took,
And crossed, from balmy bank to bank,
The impetuous silver of the brook.

And wandering on, at last I found
A shadowy, tranquil, glade-like place,
Full of mellifluous leafy sound,
While midmost of its grassy space

A lump of rugged granite gleamed,
A tawny-lichened ledge of gray,
And up among the boughs there beamed
One blue, delicious glimpse of day!

In fitful faintness on my ear
The picnic's lightsome laughter fell,
And softly, as I lingered here,
Sweet fancy bound me with a spell.

In some bland clime across the seas
Those merry tones I seemed to mark,
While dames and gallants roamed at ease
The pathways of some stately park.

And in that glimpse of amethyst air
I seemed to watch, with musing eye,
The rich blue fragment, fresh and fair,
Of some dead summer's morning sky!

And that rough mass of gratite, too,
From graceless outlines gently waned,
And took the sculptured shape and hue
Of dull old marble, deeply stained,

And then (most beauteous change of all!)
Strewn o'er its mottled slab lay low
A glove, a lute, a silken shawl,
A vellum-bound Boccaccio!

EDGAR FAWCETT, in October Atlantic.

## DANIEL WEBSTER'S HUMOR.

When his ambition had been disappointed, and infirmity fell upon him at Marshfield in 1852, we catch now and then little gleams of sportiveness even in his last petulant talks. "I care," said he to his biographer, "no more about politics than the jackdaw that sits on the top of St. Paul's;" and then he repeated some of Cowper's lines on that interesting bird:

"He sees that this great roundabout,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its business,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says—what says he?—Caw!"

Almost in his dying moments, finding his nurse still up at his side, he exclaimed, "That everlasting Sarah is still there!"

Mr. Webster was in President Harrison's cabinet. Harrison never forgot his Plutarch. This his inaugural showed. It was full of classic allusions. A friend met Webster the day of the Message, and said,

"What is the matter with you, Mr. Webster? You seem agitated."

"Agitated, Sir! And who would not feel agitated that had committed a murder?"

"A murder, Mr. Webster?"

"Ay, Sir," said the godlike, "murder, with malice aforethought, of I know not how many Greeks and Romans!"

Upon the Sub-Treasury debate Mr. Webster had the advantage of Mr. Calhoun in every thing except condensed logic. Mr. Calhoun rarely indulged in the luxury of a laugh. While Webster's wit was bitterless, he used it unsparingly. It was tart and pungent. But who could complain of his friendly, refined ridicule? Once, when describing the abrupt transfer of Calhoun into another party, he referred to a sentimental German play: "Two strangers meet at an inn. One cries out, A sudden thought strikes me—let us swear eternal friendship.'" Well versed in the English classics, as he looked at his opponent he must have understood the full philosophy of Drayton's poetry:

"Let your jests fly at large, yet therewithal
See they be salt, but yet not mixed with gall,
That they with tickling pleasure may provoke
Laughter in him on whom the jest is broke."

It is said that Calhoun himself joined in the general laughter which tumbled on his head from gallery and Senate, as Webster recited this mockery of sentimentality.—[The Hon. S. S. Cox, in Harper's Magazine for October.

## A GERMAN GENERAL ON WASHINGTON.

Professor G. W. Greene, in the October Atlantic, gives these curious utterances of General De Kalb, when serving under Washington:—

"He is the most amiable, kind-hearted, and upright of men; but as a general he is too indolent, too slow, and far too weak; besides, he has a tinge of vanity in his composition, and overestimates himself. In my opinion, whatever success he may have will be owing to good luck and to the blunders of his adversaries, rather than to his abilities. I may even say that he does not know how to improve upon the grossest blunders of the enemy. He has not yet overcome his old prejudices against the French." This language sounds strangely as applied to Washington; yet it is historically important to know that it was actually used, though at the time of the Conway cabal, when Washington's enemies were bold and loud. But there is no reason to suppose that De Kalb was in any way connected with that infamous intrigue.

A few weeks later his opinion is materially modified. "He is the bravest and truest of men," he writes, "has the best intention and a sound judgment. I am convinced that he would accomplish substantial results if he would only act more upon his own responsibility; but it is a pity that he is so weak, and has the worst of advisers in the men who enjoy his confidence." He had already written, "It is unfortunate that Washington is so easily led." This is nearly the language of Lee and Reed a year before. They had all mistaken for want of decision the self-distrust which arose from a consciousness of inexpersence. It was not long before De Kalb's opinion was still further modified. "He must be a very modest man. . . . He did and does more every day than could be expected from any general in the world in the same circumstances, and . . . I think him the only proper person, . . . by his natural and acquired capacity, his bravery, good sense, uprightness, and honesty to keep up the spirits of the army and people and . . . I look upon him as the sole defender of his country's cause. Thus much I thought myself obliged to say on that head. I only could wish in my private opinion he would take more upon himself and trust more to his own excellent judgment than to councils."

A HARTFORD diamond merchant has just imported from Paris probably the finest solitaire diamond to be found in this country, for a lady who already has over $30,000 worth of diamonds in her possession.

## MRS. KEMBLE ON WALTER SCOTT.

One great intellectual good fortune befell me at this time, and that was reading Guy Mannering; the first of Walter Scott's novels that I ever read, the dearest, therefore. I use the word advisedly, for I know no other than one of affection to apply to those enchanting and admirable works, that deserve nothing less than love in return for the healthful delight they have bestowed. To all who ever read them, the first must surely be the best; the beginning of what a series of pure enjoyments, what a prolonged, various, exquisite succession of intellectual surprises and pleasures, amounting for the time almost to happinsss. Excellent genius! second but to one in England, fortunate above all other countries in having given to the world Shakespeare and Scott: kindred in kind though not in degree of gift; alike sweet of heart and sound of head, in whose conceptions beauty was never divided from truth; the fabric of whose soaring, wide-spread fancy rose from the firmest, broadest base of moral integrity and sober judgment, genuine human sympathy and robust common-sense; like the great marble minster of Lombardy, whose foundations strike their roots deep down among the homes of the fair city, clustering at its feet, whose wide portals stand forever open to the busy populace that throngs its streets, and whose splendid roof, soaring into the air, with its countless spires and pinnacles of matchless workmanship, commands at once the Alps and the great Italian plain, and carries into the neighborhood of the stars a whole world of saints and martyrs, heroes, kings, and winged angelic presences, the glorified types of the human nature flowing in ceaseless currents around its base.

Scott, like Shakespeare, has gives us, for intimate acquaintance, companions, and friends, men and women of such peculiar individual nobleness, grace, wit, wisdom, and humor, that they people our minds and recur to our thoughts with a vividness which makes them seem rather to belong to the past realities of the memory, than to the shadowy visions of the imagination.—[Mrs. Kemble in the October Atlantic.

## THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

[Washington Chronicle.]

This stupendous collection embraces full 300,000 volumes, being the largest single library in the United States. Some years ago the library of the Smithsonian Institution was merged with the Congressional Library, and has now become a part and parcel of it. These books, comprising works on almost every notable subt, num-jec bered from thirty-five to forty thousand volumes, and are included in the above estimate. Ancient and modern history embrace the largest collection, containing about an even hundred thousand volumes. Biography and travel stand next in order, and show some eighty thousand. The law department, with its thirty-five thousand volumes, stands third on the list, and of poetry there are at least twenty thousand. The medical works present a very handsome front of eight thousand, and standard novels comprise a carefully selected list of about five thousand. No novels of a lower order than those commonly known as standard are allowed in this valuable collection.

The books of this library are allowed by law to be loaned out to the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Cafms, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Diplomatic Corps in Washington. The same privilege is also extended by courtesy to many of the gentleme employed about the Capitol building and to the clerks of Senators and Representatives, or those who are Chairmen of the different Congressional committees. To any other persons, male or female, over the age of nineteen years, is accorded the privilege of going to the library and reading at all times that the rooms are open.

## PEACH BRANDY IN DELAWARE.

[Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.]

The quantity of peach brandy manfactured in Delaware this season will be larger than in any former year. There are now more than sixty small distilleries in operation, and several more will be set up, some of them to work on apples. The low price of fruit has disposed many growers to make brandy who never did before, and some of the soberest church deacons, not Good Templars or Sons of Temperance, are groaning that they have no stills to set up. The product of brandy in Delaware last year was not very large. In 1872 it was about 6,000 gallons, but in 1873 it amounted to nearly 25,560 gallons. This includes both peach and apple brandy. This year there will be made not less than 30,000 gallons, of which 25,000, gallons, will be from peaches, requiring 125,000 baskets of that fruit. Peach brandy is worth at retail, at the stills, about four dollars a gallon, a good deal being sold for neighborhood drink at that rate—$1 a quart. For the general market it is worth about $3 a gallon, requiring four or five years to get it in first-rate mellow condition "Peach honey" has long been a favorite tipple, though there used to be an idea, of not a very reasonable sort, that peach brandy might be unwholesome, from the splitting open of peach stones while the fruit was in the mash, and the escape of the Prussic acid in the kernels. In these days, however, a man with a weel-lined tank and good hot coppers don't care for a little Prussic acid, but takes his peach and honey and rolls up his eyes.

## A CANDID LADY.

A young lady, in a note to the Jewish Messenger, says: "I don't argue with Mr. Solomon that it is 'unchaste and immoral, for men and women to be seated together at worship, because there are hundreds of church-goers against whom the breath of scandal could not be raised; but for us Jews, with our gossiping ways, our good-natured women and complaisant men, it is better that we keep separated in synagogue. The rabbis understood human nature when they made the law, that if promiscuous seating were allowed, brothers would stray out of their family pews and slyly enter others were dark-eyed maids of Judah demurely awaited their coming, and behind their prayer-books they would whisper, innocently enough, but yet matters not contained in the ritual. I like the men, but prefer them at a distance in synagogue."

## BUSY SATURDAY.

What a busy day for little May
Every Saturday is!
There's so much to do, enough for two,
And how she ever can get through
Is one of the mysteries.

You'd think she'd desire some help to hire,
But times are hard, you know,
And she hardly knows how to get the clothes
For her two dollies, Lou and Rose—
Her bank funds are so low.

The washing comes first, and that's the worst—
The clothes for Rose and Lou;
She puts them in tubs, and hard she rubs,
And with her little fist she scrubs
Till she thinks that they will do.

Then she ties a line of stoutest twine
From the door knob to a chair;
Then quickly wrings the tiny things,
And in a little basket brings,
And hangs them up with care.

Now while they dry, her hands must fly,
And busy her feet must be;
First she must make some rolls and cake,
And put them in her stove to bake,
For company's coming to tea.

And then in haste, no time to waste,
Her children's beds she makes
Then she must see that the dishes for tea
Are washed as clean as they can be,
And with these great pains she takes.

Now her clothes are dry, and she must try
To iron them very soon;
For there's sweeping to do, and mending too,
And then her children, Rose and Lou,
She must dress for afternoon.

Should you not think that she would sink
With so much work to do?
But strange to say, throughout the day,
Many an hour she'll find find to play,
And help her mamma too.

—Fanny Percival, St. Nicholas for Oct.

## THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Further importations of French costumes for autumn and winter show more novelties in small details, but no decided changes. The cuirass, apron over-skirt, and jacket are all retained in modified forms. The polonaise buttoned behind is the newest feature of the season. It is in material rather than design that these costumes appear new. Each suit is made up of two kinds of goods, and in many instances of three. These are the new Russian, cloths like figured camel's hair; ladies' habit cloth; brocaded wool; basket woven cloths in plain, plaid, and striped patterns; and the striped Algeriennes.

It is in over-skirts that the greatest change is shown. They are still long and clinging, but are draped differently on the sides, and are so narrow that bustles cannot be worn with them; indeed, bustles are entirely abandoned in Paris. The front is a close apron, often wrinkled in careless-looking folds; a row of buttons and botton holes is down the left side, while the right has square corners below, and the top drapery is held by a pocket that seems to be suspended from the waist, and has loops and ends below that catch up the back of the over-skirt. Some of these pockets are very large, three cornered, and are drawn together at the top by an elastic band; others are many sided and flat.

The new basques are of the shapes now in vogue, with turned down collars, side pockets and coat sleeves.

The lower skirts of dresses have the same number of gored breadths as those now worn. Their fullness is entirely confined to the back. The three front breadths are sewed plainly to the belt, while the three back breadths form an immense triple plait with the plaits turned toward the middle of the back, and sewed flatly half a yard below the belt. Strings underneath, sewed to the second side seams, are tied behind to keep the sides and front smooth. The trimmings around the bottom are alike all around, and are made up of knife plaitings, puffs and gathered ruffles.

The new polonaises buttoned behind are very graceful garments that show a fine figure to advantage, yet merchants say they will be worn only by young ladies and those who adopt extreme fashions. They give the costume something of the chatelaine and princesse apperrance.

Among other costumes are those of brown and gray striped Russian cloth.

Ladies' cloth is again imported in ready-made suits in stylish shades of slate blue, gray, green and plum blue. Flounces are not put on skirts of this heavy material; instead, they are trimmed with rows of braid, some of which are wide and others narrow. The over-skirt is very narrow, and is attached to the lower skirt by buttons down one side. The jacket is loose, long, and pointed in front, with a short broad English back, Byron collar, and square pockets. A cuirass basque is to be worn beneath this jacket.

Embroidery is the trimming for cashmere and camels hair "costumes," as merchants call them, but which are really sacques, jackets or basques with over-skirts. Black cashmere over garments of this kind will be as generally worn as they were last winter; black repped silk and Sicillienne will be worn in the same way; also gray, brown and blue camels hair garments wrought with black or with self color. The embroidery is done in silk, and covers the jacket not as closely as formerly, but the pattern is spread lightly over the whole garment. When embroidery is not used, fringes and braid will be the trimmings for cashmere and camels hair. The fringe is wide, heavy, and very showy; netted headings are again in favor.

Black velvet jackets come in jaunty shapes, quite short behind, with loose pointed fronts that fall open from the throat; the short back is fitted by English side forms, and is almost as close as a basque. The handsomest of these are embroidered all over in heavy silk work that seems to stand out from the fabric. Others have natte braids in lengthwise rows or in borders, and are finished with fringe, fur or feathers.

Braid and bias silks bands trim most cloth jackets, yet many imported garments are covered with embroidery. The Louis XV. jacket with a vest sewed in is a popular design for the wraps of young ladies and misses. These are made in diagonal, basket-woven, and matelasse cloths. Brown is the color preferred; then comes black, blue and green; the merchants all announce these colors in the order given, but conclude by saying green will be the most stylish color of all. The French sacque with a single seam down the back, quite short behind and long in front, will be a popular garment. The double-breasted English jacket will not be abandoned. Embroidered cloth jackets, embroidered in France, and their shape outlined, but not made up, cost from $18 upward. Some have wide Dolman sleeves. Others are so long in front and so short behind that they deserve to be called demi-polonaises. Long sacque cloaks of silk, lined with fur, are more shapely than those of last winter; they vary in length, but the longer they are the better style they are considered. There are also many short jackets of silk, lined with fur.—[Harper's Bazar.

## NAPOLEON'S TREATMENT OF HIS GENERALS.

He was born a king, if to command the obedience of men be the whole art of kingship, which may perhaps be doubted. He seems in general to have acted on the plan of Frederick the Great; that is, he demanded nothing but success from his lieutenants, and was careless of the means they took to obtain it. Only failure he would never forgive. It was a favorite saying of his that he never judged men but by results. It was to no purpose that Massena gave excellent reasons for his defeat by Wellington: Napoleon wanted victories, and not explanations. There is a foolish story, to which so eminent a man as Southey could give credence, to the effect that Admiral Villeneuve was assassinated by order of the Emperor after his disgrace at Trafalgar. There can be no serious doubt that the unfortunate commander committed suicide in sheer terror at the idea of an interview with the stern master whose plans he had caused to miscarry.

It is fair to add that those of his captains who were successful had no need to complain that their services were insufficiently appreciated. Even Massena had acquired an income of $100,000 while his star was in the ascendant. Soult had $60,000 a year; Ney nearly $150,000; Davoust $180,000; while Berthier, Prince of Neuchatel, enjoyed a princely revenue of some $270,000. "They will no longer fight," Napoleon once exclaimed in a moment of dejection, referring to his generals. "I have made them too rich."

It may be suspected that it was rather from motives of policy than of gratitude that Napoleon thus created the fortunes of his marshals in a day. He was anxious to establish as a support to his throne a powerful aristocracy which in splendor and (to do him justice) in the brilliancy of its achievements should rival the old nobility of France. He forgot, however, that though monarchy and democracy can exist and have existed without prescription, an aristocracy to be venerable must absolutely bear the seal of antiquity. In none of his projects had Cromwell failed more hopelessly than in his attempt to reconstruct the House of Lords in England. Napoleon, it is true, did not propose to confer legislative functions on his nobles as such; nevertheless he intended them to be a privileged class, and this alone was a more courageous than wise idea on the morrow of 1789.—[The Galaxy for October.

## THE DIVORCE OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

[Paris Corr. London Daily News.]

We have been told from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Czar, is just divorced. His wife was a German maid of honor, for whom the Empress had a great affection. She was not pretty, I am told, but extraordinarily graceful, and possessed of that fascination which is a better gift than beauty. So the Grand Duke fell over head and ears in love, and the lady, confiding in her mistress's affection, undertook to break the news. It was done, and a few hours after the lady found herself traveling at express speed toward the frontier, while the Prince received orders to join his ship. Thus they were separated for a while. But it is hard to control a prince, harder to rule a sailor; and a sailor prince in love must be worst to hold than quicksilver. The Grand Duke ran away, of course, found the lady, and married her at a village church in Germany. Thence they went to America, where for two years they dwelt in perfect happiness. The Czar, it is said, would not forgive, nor would the Prince humble himself. But the Empress interposes at length, both for her son and her ex-maid of honor. And so, after a time, a reconciliation took place. This week the solemnities of the divorce are all completed; the Grand Duke enters the army, and his widow receives a pension. Seeing she is but twenty-one, she has time for more romantic adventures, but greater she can scarcely hope for.

## EAT SLOWLY.

Many a man has been choked to death in attempting to swallow his food before he chewed it long enough.

Food in the stomach, surrounded with its juices, is like pieces of ice in a glass of water; for as the ice melts from without inwards, so the stomach juices dissolve the bits of food from without inward; and, as the smaller the pieces of ice, the sooner they are melted so the smaller the bits of food, the sooner they are dissolved, and pass out of the stomach, to be distributed to the system, giving it life and warmth and vigor. But if the pieces of food are large, they begin to rot before they are melted, causing heaviness, belching, nausea, or other discomforts. These make bad blood, contaminating the breath, sending dullness to the head, depression to the spirits, and a universal feeling of unwellness, lasting sometimes for half a day or a whole night. Therefore, eat slowly, with deliberation; talk a great deal at meals; cultivate cheerful conversation, and let any man or woman be considered a domestic enemy and pest who says or does anything at the table calculated to cause a single unpleasant sensation in any one present.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

WE do not agree with the journal in talking a great deal at meals, especially when eating fish.

## THE EARLY FALL HAT.

The bonnet, as every woman knows, the principal article of her out-door toilet, is not likely to change much before the month of October. Between this time and then the different flaring brims which distinguish both hats and bonnets will be retained as the most decided favorites, although such other shapes as the Sailor-hat set far back upon the head, and the drooping brim, which is modest and stylish, are found among popular varieties. There is at present no perceptible difference between hats and bonnets, except that difference which may be suggested by different trimmings.

Elderly ladies wear ribbon-strings, and matrons in middle life add any drapery of lace which may pass from the back of the hat, fastening beneath the chin. This style is generally becoming, because it softens the expression of the lower part of the face. Often both ribbon and lace are omitted, and the masque veil, which still retains favor, is bordered with a scant ruffle of real lace. Low crowns are universally seen, and a shape which has recently made its appearance is called the "plate," from the fact that it has no crown whatever. Milliners and simulated crowns made of ribbon, or velvet, and flowers, with usually a single ostrich tip added. I saw a chapeau the other day as follows: The hat is made of the palest yellow leghorn. This color, so fashionable at present, as well adapted to almost every brilliant shade that may be chosen. The one just spoken of, has an inch wide bias band of cafe au lait color within the brim; a knot of ribbon, similar in shade, is at the right side, and two rich crimson roses are placed opposite. On the outside, a large white rose, with a spray of crimson leaves, is joined to short branches of cherry blossoms. The newest Derby hats, chosen for traveling purposes are dark brown, and dark gray, as well as black. They are intended to be trimmed with a color matching that of the traveling dress, to which leading milliners add either a brilliant wing, or a slide, or buckle of filagree silver. Bottle-green veils, of silk grenadine, are yet worn, either in masque form or covering the hat.-[N. Y. Letter.

## VARIETIES.

THE greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean, as found by the British ship Challenge, was about five miles.

THE eyes of all the Levys in the world are turned to Paris, where the well-known publisher left 17,000,000 francs, but no will.

THE Marshall, Ga., Messenger cries: "For the Lord's sake, friend, don't keep telling an editor how to run his paper! Let the poor devil find it out himself."

GRACE GREENWOOD says her property at Manitou, Col., was sold for taxes without her knowledge. She tried in vain to pay the tax, and complains that she has been treated discourteously.

A GIRL is on trial in London for pawning her engagement ring. She raised fifteen shillings on it the day after her lover gave it to her, whereupon he had her arrested.

ONE of the greatest events of the present dramatic season in London will be a performance of "Macbeth," with a Rossi as Macbeth, Salvini as Macduff, and Madame Ristori as Lady Macbeth.

HERE is an opportunity for the mediums. A wealthy Californian has deposited a $100 gold note in a San Diego bank which is to be the property of any spiritualist who can tell the number of it.

THERE is a split between the Indianapolis gambling fraternity, and somebody threatens to tell how somebody else maintains an influence over certain police officials. The people are anxious for the breach to widen.

THERE was cast at the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, recently a bed-plate for a cotton compress weighing 42,000 pounds. The calculations of weight were so accurate that the molten metal exactly filled the mould.

IT is hard to say who the happiest man is, but the happiest woman, according to the Danbury News, is she who is called upon to decide the question as to which is the cunningest of two of the cunningest babies that ever lived.

A WHARF which is now nearly completed in New London, Conn., is 1150 feet long and 250 feet wide. It has 20 feet depth of water, and covers nearly six acres. The walls are solid stone, with a filling in of gravel. This is probably one of the largest wharves in the United States.

RAW onions are said to produce sleep. An Indiana man who had passed several sleepless nights ate a few the other evening before retiring. His wife kicked him out of bed; he landed on a boot-jack, which nearly broke his back, and spent the rest of the time till morning applying arnica and "cussing" onions.

A LADY who had on her upper lip something approaching a mustache, lately called on an officer and his wife, whose merry little boy happened to be present at the time. In the course of conversation the little fellow inquired what he must do to get hair on his lip. "Why, rub it against papa's," was the reply. "Oh, mamma," he said, "is that the way Miss——has got her's?"

A LATE Italian paper says: When Salvini, the great tragedian, returned to Italy from England, loaded with honors, gifts and pounds sterling, the papers reported that he had brought with him to Florence a daughter of Albian to make her his wife. The report appeared improbable, but it is now officially confirmed and announced. A beautiful, rich English blonde is the lady of his choice.

A LITTLE 3-year old, who had often been reproved for eating the inside and leaving the crusts of her pie, was recently afflicted with a sore toe. One day, when at dinner, she was observed to slyly remove the crust of her pie and place it under her plate while eating the inside. On being discovered she innocently replied: "Well, papa, my toe is so sore I couldn't eat this crust."

THE nephew of Lord Thanet of England, is said to have been grossly insulted by the Paris Police last Tuesday. He and his wife and two children were arrested on a charge of picking a woman's pocket in an omnibus. All of them were stripped and indecently examined, but nothing has been found on them. The case has been placed in the hands of the British Embassy.

WHEN a Nevada photographer wants to make a good picture, he puts the sitter in his place, pulls out a navy revolver, cocks it, levels it at the man's head, and says, "Now, just you sit perfectly still, and don't move a hair; put on a calm, pleasant expression of countenance, and look right into the muzzle of this revolver, or I'll blow the top of your head off. My reputation as an artist is at stake, and I don't want no nonsense about this picture."

MRS. SMITH set Johnnie out to set an old hen, and told him to set her well. After performing the task Johnnie came back. "Well, did you set the hen?" "Yes, ma'am." "Did you set her well?" "Oh, yes, ma'am I set her all right." "How many eggs did you put under her?" "Forty." "Forty! what in the world did you put that many under her for?" "Well, mammy, you told me to set her well, and I thought I'd give the old hen a chance to spread herself."

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 25 1875.


### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE—FOR GOVERNOR.
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Schuylkill County.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HON. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford County.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

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From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

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### *TAXES AND NATURALIZATION.*

No person naturalized after the 2d day of October next can vote at the ensuing November election. Every person entitled to naturalization, therefore, should see to it that his papers are procured on or before that day.

All taxes, likewise, must be paid before October 2d, to entitle the payer to vote. All who paid their taxes last year can vote, this year, upon last year's tax receipts; but those who have no such receipt must pay this year's taxes.

THE American people love the greenback."—Commercial.

It does seem that way.

THE Gazette sends up a yawp to save Fife. It wants the sheriff's printing if everything else goes by the board. There are three Republican candidates in the field, and Bob Patterson says he could beat forty.

THE Gazette declines to get out of the puddle of blackguardism and personal abuse of the Democratic candidates. On the contrary it assumes a great deal of credit for its miserable villification and vituperation.

WHY did Russell Errett in his address suppress the resolution against municipal extravagance? Neither the Commercial nor the Gazette nor the Telegraph dare answer this question or say one word about it. The Ring have padlocked their mouths.

THE N. Y. Graphic raves like a fish woman for the defeat of Gov. Allen of Ohio, calling upon Democrats to scratch his name off their ballots. It is not the Democrats alone, but the people of Ohio who are attending to this little matter, and are entirely too much engaged just now to be diverted by any Wall street balloons like the Graphic.

IN another part of this issue we publish entire the remarks of Hon. F. W. Hughes on the currency question, delivered at the Erie Convention. His definition of the currency issue is clear, sound, logical and convincing, and we commend it to the intelligent consideration of all men who desire a restoration of material prosperity, and who are opposed to contraction, forced resumption and consequent bankruptcy with its long train of evils.

THE Boston Post says:

Governor Ames' cook having given warning that she intends to leave his service, he has applied for United States troops to resist her purpose.

And like the immortal J. N. he assumes the responsibility. He loves to be despised and insists upon all the odium falling on the shoulders of the Governor of Mississippi. The ends he "aims" at, are perfectly transparent.

THE Commercial broke out yesterday in a labored defense of greenbacks a column long. It is the Commercial's party that is trying to discredit them and force them out of circulation, so that $20,000,000 more taxes may be added annually, for National bank notes to supplant them. A few months ago the Commercial denounced greenbanks as rags and Confederate currency. Why this sudden change of sentiment? Has the Commercial heard something?

PRESIDENT GRANT spends about eight months visiting and four months in his winter residence at Washington, for which he draws fifty thousand dollars. He is now advertised to visit Colorado, where he is to bring his powerful intellect to bear upon the rise and progress of the potato bug, for the benefit of the Grangers. Simpson of Clinton county, will accompany him and deliver his celebrated lecture on that interesting subject which includes the snap bean cure, said to be the only one yet discovered.

THE Gazette has already began to beg of the people to spare the Ring. What will they spare it for? Because it has broken every promise it ever made? Because it has quadrupled the city debt and trebled the city taxes? Because Russell Errett expunged the resolution against municipal extravagance and the Gazette dare not open its lips about the matter? Because the Radical organs concertedly ignore the question of taxation and extravagance? The people are not going to spare the Ring. They are going to smash it.

THOMAS A. SCOTT and Matthew Baird desire to anticipate their obligations incurred for the construction company of the Texas Railway. They offer to purchase their notes at par, less rebate of interest until maturity. The holders, with this assurance, will not want their money as bad as they did some time ago. We are glad to note this early recovery from the financial cyclone of '73 and trust it may encourage others of weaker mould, but who have the means to anticipate their indebtedness and thus stimulate the timid and infuse confidence through the business community.

THE World newspaper continues to assert that the Pennsylvania Convention was lifted off its feet by loud yelling and hot headed counsels, but admits that the resolutions of the Syracuse Convention were not intended as a rebuke, but an admonition. The World will remember, it has an old score to settle with this State on the Tariff question, and has for years been as vehement in its denunciations as it is now on the financial plank. It strikes us there may be a difference of views, honestly entertained on National measures without calling forth the dogmatism of the World. It induces an irritability not easily allayed or forgotten.

"CASH us, help us, or we sink," is the desponding cry of the political Ring in Pennsylvania, and to this end a systematic raid has been made upon the national banks of Philadelphia for funds to carry on the campaign, and we are informed that no less a personage than Don Cameron has been deputed to visit this city upon a similar errand. If the national banks have any money to spare the stockholders would like to have it, or at least be consulted before directors take upon themselves to subscribe to political or for that matter to any object outside the business of the bank. If the Republican managers are reduced to this blackmailing process of raising means to thwart the will of the people, it is a confession, meet to be made public.

MRS. SWISSHELM, notwithstanding her adjourned hostility to Hartranft for his share in the murder of Mrs. Surratt, supports his re-election vigorously with her steel pointed pen with a little variation in the way of stump speaking. Her last appearance in that line, as described by herself, was in a prohibition meeting where good men are always found, including a representative from the Gazette. She describes one of the speakers in the following condensed form:

The third speaker was a melancholy young brother, redolent of bad grammar, secret sorrow, saintliness, salt, salt tears, sadness and sniffle. He began by apologizing for his physical condition, which made it quite impossible for him to talk long. This, of course, meant that he'd talk every one out of all patience, simply because, having once got started, he would not have energy to stop.

THE imbecile wickedness of the Erie Convention, according to the Gazette and Commercial, is beyond the range of human understanding. With a dozen good and unexceptionable men before it, for Governor and Treasurer, according to these journals, it deliberately went to work and selected the two worst men that could have been found in the State. These journals and others seem to forget that a few weeks before the Convention they were engaged in lauding Judge Pershing to the skies, and declaring that he was such a good and honest man that the "Rings" would defeat him. But no sooner was he nominated than they changed their tunes. But do these journals really believe that anybody attaches the slightest importance to their silly trash? Had any other candidate before the Convention been selected, the same vituperation that now descends upon the head of Judge Pershing would have fallen upon another, and Judge Pershing would have been held up as the model Democrat of Pennsylvania, whose pure record and untarnished name caused his defeat.

### *THE BED ROCK OF INFAMY.*

Radicalism, through the President, and his unprincipled advisers, when it undertook to manipulate our government in the interest of Rings, reached the bed rock of political infamy. It can go no lower, for the simple reason that the people themselves have now taken matters in hand, and the Republican party, with all its tricksters, wire-workers, salary grabbers, southern haters, and humbug civil rights and specie paying cheats, will be allowed to pass off to obscurity, from the moment that they are relieved of the power they have so long possessed and so greatly abused.

When a party has made a fair and honorable record, it is naturally disposed to recall its acts to public attention and can justly claim to be in harmony with the best interests of the country: but when through a long, unbroken train of abuses it he proved itself grossly derelict, it dare not, with any hope of ultimately holding its position, enter upon a truthful and honest investigation. Deceit must still be its watchword. Deceit, cunning, and the lowest clap-trap, marked the course of the Republican House of Representatives till the very latest moment of its existence, although many of its members had not been merely warned, but condemned and repudiated by their constituents, in a manner which could leave no loophole of doubt as to what the people meant. In the very face of their own public condemnation they did not hesitate to pursue the same vile system, the trickery, and the same deception which have so eminently distinguished Radical Republicanism. Ruled by such base motives, they passed a so-called specie resumption and looking to it, in the spirit of low cunning, as a nucleus around which they might rally a forlorn hope, under which to stave off the people's tidal wave, which had already swept so many false men from their desecrated seats. The act itself is not only foolish but absolutely ridiculous. There is not a shadow of practicability about it, nor was it intended that there should be.

With equal propriety the Democratic House, which will convene in Washington next December—a fact which some of our Republican contemporaries appear to overlook, might pass an act declaring that in the year 1976 there should be no Centennial celebration. When Republican statesmen are reduced to such a pass that they have no real solid suggestions or arguments to lay before the voters of the Union, nothing beyond the silliest subterfuges of a dying dynasty, it may be taken for granted that they are not far from the bed rock of their course, not far from their invariable dernier resort, falsification and downright lying; anything whatever, however disgraceful and mean, to hold on to their falsely acquired political power.

It seems almost cruel to attack men who are thus so hopelessly prostrated politically; yet when it is seen that although condemned they are not in the slightest degree penitent, a party is justifiable in repelling even their last expiring efforts to regain their lost prestige, especially if those efforts are founded in baseness, the offspring of deceit. The Republican party, as a political organization, is really entitled to no quarter from the Democracy of the United States. Never in the history of parties has a dominant power more shamefully abused its political opponents than the Republican party have abused the Democrats ever since the war. Arrogantly, and most unjustly claiming that to the Republican party alone we are indebted for a Union, they have ever since acted upon that false assumption, and literally ostracised the Democracy. With more than half the people of the Union sincerely attached to Democratic principles, they have undertaken to run this government as if no such men existed—except to pay high taxes. Had Republicans been contented with fair and honest salaries; for proper services performed, and conducted the government for the good of the people, they might have been allowed quietly to depart from their offices; but they saw profit to themselves in choosing a different course and now they are reaping their reward Those leaders of Republicanism who have through a long course of corruption brought trouble to our country, and who have thus laid themselves prone upon the bed rock of infamy, cannot hope to escape the righteous condemnation of their fellow citizens The people are not corrupt; and it is this great fact which ensures the ultimate exposure and punishment of political villainy. All the petty subterfuges of pronounced Radicalism, and milk and water Republicanism, cannot now stave off the verdict which is awaiting that party which has encouraged the vile acts of the present Administration, and profited by them. Those honest Republicans who squarely repudiate and sincerely condemn the wrong doings of their party; cannot longer work with the base men who have done these things. When the people are assured, and thinking over their wrongs and the grievous taxation imposed upon them by the Ring party, what do they care for the penny-trumpet defences set up at the eleventh hour by the rascals who are dreading the loss of their stolen bread and butter?

THE Evening Chronicle has an article on municipal indebtedness, which, while it hits the nail on the head, omits to make any local application. Among other things it says that the increase in municipal indebtedness in Ohio has increased from $8,262,367 in 1870 to $32,467,715 in 1875, or at the rate of 290 per cent. This increase includes not only one city in Ohio, but all of the municipal corporations of the State, and was mostly made to aid in the construction of railroads, under a law which has since been declared unconstitutional. This increase of $24.000,000 of municipal debt falls upon about 1,500,00,000 people living in the different towns and cities and equals $16 for each inhabitant. But suppose we look at Pittsburgh under Ring rule. Here we have a population of say 130,000. In 1870 the municipal debt was $4,000,000 or less. In 1875 it exceeds $13,500,000, an increase in five years of more than 300 per cent., and equal to $73 increase for each inhabitant. And what is still worse, there is no end to this increase. It is going on every day, at a rate that no one seems to understand. Our municipal debt is so great that the revenues are not sufficient to pay the interest and bonds have to be sold to pay the maturing interest, thus adding to the bonded debt which already exceeds the constitutional limit. What are the people to expect if the present administration is to continue in this city? When is the piling up of debt to cease, if additional bonds are to be issued every year to meet the interest? This is a very grave subject for the people to ponder when they go to the polls.

THE Dispatch makes reference to an extract from Doubleday's Financial, Monetary and Statistical History of England going the rounds of the papers, in which it is stated that the resumption act of 1823 threw almost the entire country into bankruptcy. As soon as it was passed the banks began to shorten their lines of discounts, business become paralyzed, and real estate depreciated from thirty to fifty per cent, and then when the act went into force there was almost universal disaster. In the language of the extract:

The distress, ruin and bankruptcy which now took place were universal, affecting both the great interests of land and trade; but among the landlords whose estates were burthened by mortgages, jointures, settlements, legacies, etc., the effects were most marked and out of the ordinary course. In hundreds of cases, from the tremendous reduction in the price of land which now took place, the estates barely sold for as much as would pay off the mortgages; and hence the owners were stripped of all, and made beggars.

And yet the Dispatch, and the Radical party which it represents, and whose exponent it is, proposes to inflict precisely the same thing upon the American people which swept England with a hurricane of bankruptcy fifty years ago, and stripped the great middle and industrial classes of all their little savings. While our contemporary does not doubt the truth of history, he thinks that the same result will not follow here. But upon what does he found his belief? Like causes produce like effects. Already the depression and paralysis that came with the threat of resumption in England has fallen upon this country, and the full measure of ruin will come with the attempt to enforce the resumption act, to which the Radical party stands pledged.

WE must confess that the Gazette's financial arguments are unanswerable as well as incomprehensible. It seems to occupy five positions as follows: 1. The resumption act of 1879 paralyzes the business of the country. 2. There should be more currency—enough to meet the growing wants of trade. 3. There is now more currency than can be used. 4. The resumption act will expand the currency. 5. The redemption act ought to be repealed. In an editorial in his last issue our contemporary thus boxes the financial compass with the exception of the first proposition, which it took one day last week when it "claimed that the only method of reaching specie payments was to urge forward the prosperity of the country, and that to this end the volume of legal tender currency should be increased from $356,000,000 to $400,000,000." It is extremely doubtful whether the people will accept such extraordinary hopping and skipping from one extreme to the other as argument is extremely doubtful. Our contemporary cannot be right in all of his positions, and the people are not willing to trust so important a question to party leaders who profess to be in favor of everything. If, as the Gazette claims there is more currency now than is used or can be used, why does it call for $50,000,000 inflation of greenbacks, and if there is not enough currency, why does it oppose the resumption act which it claims will expand the currency? We would like to see these things reconciled in some way or other.

THE Commercial says that the Democratic State Conventions in Maine, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland, California, Oregon, Iowa and Nebraska, have all declared for a specie currency or its equivalent, and therefore the people ought to vote against the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania and Ohio. But the Commercial forgets to state that the Radical Conventions in all the above States have declared in favor of forced resumption as provided for in the act of 1879, and that the party in Ohio and Pennsylvania is committed to the same doctrine. The Commercial admits that the doctrine of contraction and forced resumption is wrong, and yet two months ago it advocated it, and only changed when it found that the strong current of public opinion was setting in against it. The Ring have changed front for the purpose of catching votes, but all honest and intelligent men fully comprehend the dodge. In this State and in Ohio, the Democratic party have taken the ground that contraction and forced resumption are wrong and that the government shall cease to discredit its own notes. Even the Radicals in these States have been forced to acknowledge that the Democratic position is right, and if the Democracy of other States have gone astray on the question, that is no reason why the Democracy here are not entitled to the people's endorsement.

OUR local contemporaries who are trying to dodge the responsibility of the forced resumption act, will not find anything very encouraging in the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin, Ring organ:

The New York Herald "calmly tells its readers, this morning, that the Republicans in Congress have defeated every measure looking toward specie resumption," from which monstrous assertion it deduces the conclusion that the Republicans are "fighting under false colors." It is hardly to be supposed that the Herald is ignorant of the fact that a Republican Congress has provided for the resumption of specie payments, by the act of January 14, 1875, on the 1st of January, 1879.

The forced resumption act is the work of a repudiated Radical Congress. It has paralyzed business, destroyed confidence and locked up the money of the country. Its enforcement will transfer the property and the wealth of the many to the few. It was passed for the purpose of tiding the Radical party over the Presidential election, and is to be used eventually to enrich the few at the expense of the many. The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand pledged in opposition to the measure. The Radical party is pledged in its favor.

MR. HOYT can "point with pride" once more. Charles G. Fisher, Assistant District Attorney of Washington, the especial tool and pet of the Administration, bosom friend of Harrington, Babcock and Boss Shepherd and habitue of the White House, is in jail in default of $4,000 bail on a charge of having stolen the records of the court.

THE cheek of the Ring is remarkable. They ask the people of Pittsburgh to support their claims to office as a measure of reform, while at the same time these identical Ringsters have quadrupled the debt and trebled the taxes in three years.

### *MINOR NOTES.*

THE Dem Cuyahoga County have nominated Harvey Rice for the State Senate. Mr. Rice is the founder of the Public School system in his State.

POSTMASTER General Jewell could not find a Radical in Jacksonville, Ala., who is capable of running the post-office there, and a Democrat has been appointed to the position.

THE Democrats have made a clean sweep of Wyoming Territory, electing eleven of thirteen members of the Council and eighteen of twenty-seven members of the House.

JUDGE WILLIAM D. KELLEY has been telling the Philadelphia folks some of the great truths which he gathered in Ohio. He is certain that Allen will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

THE Philadelphia Sunday Press says: "If Jackson were alive to-day he would be found fighting against the National banks and, therefore, for the greenbacks as the only practicable alternative.

THE death of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, leaves but two "survivors" of the Senate and of the twenty-seventh Congress. These are Gov. Allen, of Ohio, and Senator Conrad, of Louisiana.

PITTSBURGH has five Republican newspapers, of which the Dispatch and Chronicle are for contraction, the Gazette and Telegraph for inflation, and the Commercial for both, either, and neither.—Chicago Tribune.

THE full returns of the vote for Governor of California are given as follows: Irwin (Dem.), 61,525; Phelps (Rep.), 30,922; Bidwell (Ind.), 29,630; Irwin's majority over Phelps, 30,603; over Bidwell, 31,895; over both, 973.

NATT HEAD, the New Hampshire politician, has made provision for future political contingencies by petitioning the Probate Court of his county that he be "legally" allowed to take the name of Natt Head, and his petition has been granted.

GOV. HARTRANFT held the repeal of the local option law until the thirty days had nearly expired, and then signed it. It would have become a law by lapse of time under the new Constitution had he not signed or vetoed it within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature.—Phila. Times.

THE Columbia (S. C.) Union Herald (Rep.) concludes, after reviewing the course of the Federal government in the Mississippi disorders, that "the nation seems to have resolved that, if stable governments cannot be maintained by Republicans, it is time to see what the Democrats can do."

MR. PETER J. PIERCE, of Mercer has received the nomination of the Democracy for Sheriff in that county. Knowing Mr. P. so long and well, we take pleasure in recommending him as one of the very best men in Mercer county. He is immensely popular and deserves to be elected by a handsome majority.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Cowardice and snobbishness are the distinguishing feature" of that plank of the New York Republican platform which demands "a just, generous and forbearing national policy in the Southern States, and a firm refusal to use military power except for the purposes clearly defined in the Constitution."

THE Richmond Whig says that "Congress has only to make Treasury notes the only legal tender, and we shall hear no more of greenbacks declining and gold advancing," and thinks that the denunciation of the Pennsylvania Democratic platform "will all the more endear it to the hearts of the toiling millions."

THE Democracy of Luzerne have in nomination for county offices an exceptionally good ticket composed of the following names: Treasurer, James Campbell; Register, Joseph K. Bogert; Recorder, Mark A. Duffy; County Commissioners, William Shelly, Peter Jennings; Auditors, William E. Whyte, James C. Coon; Coroner, P. J. Prendergast.

THE Democrats of Lawrence County have nominated the following ticket: Senate, Thomas B. Taylor of Sharon, Mercer Co; Commissioners, Major James Patterson, R. M. McBride; Treasurer, Wilson Micheltree; Auditors, James A. Fleming, George B. Gibson; Coroner, Dr. M. Linneville. Alex T. McCready was elected Chairman of the County Committee.

THE Republican county committee of Crawford county has issued an elaborate address in favor of hard money. What a jingling it will make among the tottering derricks and rusting engines and silent shops and vacant business places in the oil regions, and how the people will respond by voting for Pershing to defeat a party that has no financial policy but that which enriches its officeholders and plunderers.—Philadelphia Times.

THERE is said to be quite a popular movement in Massachusetts in favor of nominating Charles Francis Adams for Governor. All it needs, its friends say, is organization. If there is any real strength in it, the only thing that can save it is prompt and energetic action; but there doesn't seem to be any energy in Massachusetts this year outside of the Democratic party.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Mississippi papers are "going for" Governor Ames in quite a wicked way just now, owing to his late call upon Grant for troops that were not needed and to his inducing the Sheriff of Hinds county to send that "false dispatch" to Washington. They say he can never again represent that State in the United States Senate, and it seems probable that Adelbert will find Mississippi a very hot country, even in the winter time.

CHIEF ROSS, of the Cherokee nation, delivered an address at the recent International Indian fair at Ocmulgee, in which he stated that Indian territory has an area of 44,000,000 acres and a population 70,000, divided into thirty-six nations and tribes. The Indians harvested, last year, more than six million bushels of wheat; property valuation is $10,000,000, and one-fifth of the interest accruing each year is devoted to public instruction. The fact that these Indians are getting on so well has led to a very strong resolve to keep the white man out as long as possible.

MAINE'S vote is not one of tendency merely; It is a decisive one. A 2,000 minority in an aggregate vote of 100,000, against an an 11,000 minority one year ago, is no result of chance, but the plain fruit of resolute intention. It will have the same influence, both at home and abroad, that a clear victory would have had. Upon all voters in this time of general judgement its effect will be unmistakable. Massachusetts will answer to Maine in the same strain in November.—Boston Post.

THE Democrats of Lebanon county have nominated the following ticket: Senator, C. P. Steinmetz; Treasurer, Rudolph Herr; Register, S. J. B. Spangler; Recorder, Daniel Musser; Orphans' Court, Elias Glick; Commissioners, John H. Shaak and Daniel Walter; Director of the Poor, Moses Strohm, Auditors, D. G. Thompson and F. J. Witmer. Mr. George H. Spang, of Lebanon, was chosen delegate to the national convention. Dr. Gibson Bower was nominated for Senatoral and P. F. McCaulley and Jacob Kettering for Representative delegates to the next State Convention. H. M. Breslin was elected chairman of the county committee.

### *"SOLID NEWS."*

FORNEY'S PRESS' BUNGLING FALSE HOODS.

[Philada. Times.]

The Press is to the front again with its "solid news." It gives what purports to be a special dispatch from Reading, reporting a Republican meeting of 8,000 in the square to hear Mr. McPherson, when, in fact, the meeting was more than accommodated in the Opera House, where it was held, as is reported by the journals that had bona fide dispatches about it. Next it gives what appears to be a special from Chambersburg, stating that there is a "powerful revulsion" against Pershing there because he was a member of the Harrisburg Democratic State Convention of 1863, that "passed the celebrated 'peace and surrender resolution' at the very time that Chambersburg was burning, and Confederate troops were marching up the Cumberland valley." As the Democratic State Convention of 1863 passed no "peace and surrender resolution" at all; as Chambersburg was burned just one year after that convention was held; as no Democratic State Convention was in session at Harrisburg or elsewhere when Chambersburg was destroyed, and as no "Confederate troops were marching up the Cumberland valley" when the torch of the vandal desolated the Chambersburghers, the quality of the "solid news" furnished by the Press will be appreciated. There are, doubtless, stupid people in the Cumberland valley as there are elsewhere: but no such mess of superlative stupidity and bungling falsehood could vegetate anywhere outside of the Pressoffice. Its next specimen of "solid news" is the editorial statement that "for fifteen years the Republican party has either ruled in both branches of the Legislature or it has had a majority on joint ballot, with the exception of the Legislature this year." It must have been a novel sort of a Republican Legislature that elected Charles R. Buckalew to the United States Senate in 1863, just twelve years ago; but as it is 'solid news" that gives us the information, the Republicans must have done it. After such an assortment of "solid news" in one day we may make allowance for the manufactured dispatch telling how the mountains were ablaze against "Pershing's partisan anti-war record" up about Allentown. We don't expect the Press to deliver itself from its pitiable stupidity, for that would be like asking it to lift itself up by the straps of its own boots; but for Colonel Forney's sake somebody should be got to drop in upon it now and then to dictate a little sense and truth for its columns.

### *SCHURZ IN OHIO.*

HE WILL NOT MAKE SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF RADICAL ROTTENNESS—VIEWS OF A GERMAN JOURNALIST.

[Pittsburgh Volksblatt, Sept. 21.]

By telegraphic dispatch from Columbus it is now reported positively that during the present campaign Carl Schurz will yet make nine speeches in Ohio, and that he will made the first one in Cincinnati on Monday, September 27th, according to an invitation from the merchants of that city.

It would be folly to draw the conclusion that Schurz in doing this was planning for his return into the Republican party. As long as this party is not truly reformed from top to bottom, it cannot hope for the permanent re-acquirement of those forces which several years ago seceded from motives of principle. We can go with that party occasionally, a piece of way, to combat a greater evil; but beyond this line we will not step. Moreover, Schurz will not speak in Ohio for one of the old political parties against the other, but for the principle of specie payment, for solidity and honesty against the continuance of the bad policy of irredeemable paper currency, and his knocks in this fight will hit Republicans as well as Democrats.

But we fear that even the eloquence of Carl Schurz will not be able to stem the tide against a speedy return to specie payment. Everybody is afraid that the enforcement of the act of Congress in relation thereto would hurl the business world into ruin, and a continuance of the present policy of paper money is popular. Against this opinion even gods with the very best arguments battle in vain. According to the outlook in this movement only bitter experience, which follows the errors, can assume the role of instructor. We would certainly be very glad to see the contrary, but cannot believe it.

### *LETTER FROM BLAIR COUNTY.*

THE DEMOCRACY THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING—THE COUNTY ALWAYS RADICAL, CLAIMED FOR DEMOCRACY AND REFORM.

ALTOONA, Pa, September 21st.

*Editors of The Post:*

In this county (Blair) there will be a general uprising of the people in support of the living issues as presented by the Democratic party; nobly has success crowned our efforts in the past, but better things are in store for us in this campaign. Last night we organized a Pershing club in this city, and immediately steps will be taken for more thorough organization; we will not leave a green (back) sod unturned, but will labor manfully for the success of our standard bearers and principles as contained in the Erie platform.

The county, although Republican by 800, will give Pershing, Piollet and Plunder at least 500 majority, while the State will give Hartranft, Rawle & Co. "thunder;" yes, the same thunder that recently passed over California and rolled in majestic strides across the continent to Maine, telling us of victory there, but when the news reaches us from the "Buck-Eye" State in October, with a heavy majority for honest old "Bill" Allen, and ratified by the "Keystone" for Cyrus L. Pershing in November, thereby proclaiming all over this broad domain that war is inevitable, then only will the Ringsters see that this plunder they so frequently speak of has proved thunder to their ranks and will not end until Grant himself, who sits upon the throne wielding the power of States, will be knocked off by a sudden flash of lightning and be buried by the honors of war (if he ever won any) so deep under the blood-stained earth that the loudest trump of Gabriel can never again call him forth.

The Prohibition vote will be quite large in this county. Hundreds of Republicans who feel insulted in the course taken by Gov. Hartranft vetoing the local option bill, and who are too unselfish and bigoted to vote Democratic, will support Browne for Governor. The temperance vote will doubtless reach 1,000 in the county.

H. H. H.

### *BUTLER FOR PRESIDENT.*

[Chicago Times.]

The call for troops from Mississippi was only a part of a deep game. Governor Ames, of that state, is so fortunate as to be the son-in-law of Benjamin F. Butler, and it is his purpose to throw the Grant Administration into discredit among southern radicals for the purpose of bringing Butler forward as a southern republican candidate for President. The Clinton row occurred; Governor Ames knew perfectly well that the affair did not justify him in calling for Federal troops, but he issued his call nevertheless. Grant, just as Ames had hoped, rufused to respond to the call, and scolded the governor into the bargain. This of course, infuriates the Southern Radicals, and impresses them with the necessty of having a man at Washington for President who can be relied on in every emergency. Butler is just that kind of a man. The negroes worship Butler. They believe him to be even a bigger man than Grant, wearing a more gorgeous uniform and carrying a sword several feet longer. Butler is the man for the Southern Radicals, and his son-in-law is bound to make him the Southern candidate for President.

### *A DYING GASP OF THE RING COMMERCIAL, WHICH SEEKS TO KEEP RING THIEVES IN POWER.*

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, the Opposer of the Adoption of the New Constitution.]

A new form of the Democratic State ticket has been presented and meets with great favor in the east. It is as follows:

*For Governor,*
CYRUS L. PERSIAN, of School-kill, The celebrated Corporation Attorney.
*For State Treasurer,*
PONTIUS PIOLLET, of Rome,
Who is always washing his hands and can never get them clean.

### *FORTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.*

The Conferees of the Washington-Beaver Senatorial District met at the St. Charles Hotel in this city yesterday, the following conferees present: Beaver county, Hon. Joseph Graff, Hon. W. B. Dunlap, Capt. D. M. Donahoo. Washington County, William Swan, Ianthus Bently and John McClelland, Esqs. Hon. Wm. B. Dunlap was elected Chairman and Hon. Wm. Swan Secretary. Wm. Quail, Esq., of Canonsburg, Washington county, was unanimously selected as Senatorial candidate, after which the conference adjourned.

### *WANTED—A SUBJECT.*

[Pittsburgh Dispatch, Radical.]

Some of the wise persons who figured in the Treasurer's Convention are going to take Morton in hand and try to get him to touch lightly, if at all, upon the finances. But what else will the Indiana Senator have to talk about? If he begin upon the Southern outrages, the audience won't hold together. Neither will Civi Service Reform do, as it is practically abandoned. The Peace Policy would be most unfortunate theme. What then left, if not the finances?

## HON. F. W. HUGHES ON THE SITUATION

### The Masterly Argument Delivered at the Erie Democratic Convention, Thursday, September 9th.

SOMETHING THAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.

At the late Erie Democratic Convention, Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, having presented the report of the Committee, Mr. Sowden, of Lehigh, offered the following amendment:

To strike out all after the word "bankruptcy," in the 7th section, and insert: "And whilst we expressly enunciate the principle that a sound currency should be gold and silver or redeemable therein, we are opposed to either a contraction or inflation of the present currency, and would leave the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them."

After Mr. Sowden had concluded a speech in support of his amendment, Mr. Hughes said:

MR. PRESIDENT—At this late period of the sitting of this Convention, it should not be detained by any general discussion of the financial and currency propositions in the report of the committee of which I have the honor to be the chairman. I propose merely to refer to the specific points suggested by the proposed amendment of my friend from Allentown. The latter part is simply what is embodied in the proposition reported by the committee, and to it, of course, there is no objection, except that it is unnecessary. But there are two points made in this amendment to which I will briefly ask attention. First, it affirms, in the sense of the terms as employed by its author, that the present volume of the currency is the precise limit to which it must go—neither more, nor less. By what Divine prescience has my friend discerned that the present volume of currency is just what is required by the wants of the country—that it must remain just where it is—rigid as a rod of iron? Is it because this Republican administration has made it so, and he bows with unfaltering faith in its infallibility? I have not so surrendered my right of private judgment, and I trust the Democratic representatives here assembled have made no such surrender. Does the experience of the country during the panic inaugurated by the failure of those great Republican financiers, Jay Cooke & Co., justify the hypothesis that the then, and as I believe, the present volume of the currency, was both the magic maximum and minimum? Why, gentlemen of the Convention, don't we all know that after that failure, paper currency had for a time disappeared almost altogether, and that the certified check constituted our chief currency? That greenbacks ranged from 2½ to even as high as 9 per cent. premium above this check currency? Wouldn't it, to a great extent, have saved the business community

FROM A DISASTROUS PANIC,

had this volume of currency, just at that time, been somewhat expanded? That there had been at least contained in it some principle of flexibility that would have enabled the holder of government bonds to have raised money upon them? We know that during that panic, currency could not be obtained from the banks upon the pledge of government bonds. But times come when we do not need, for the purposes of business, as much currency as at others, for instance, during the periods when the cotton and grain crops are being moved to the seaboard we need the most? Shall money lie idle then, orgo into stock gambling on Wall street or elsewhere? Or else be deposited in the banks at three to six per cent. upon which to

SHAVE THE MAN OF BUSINESS

to the extent of twelve to twenty-four per cent.?

Gentlemen of the Convention, will you ascribe to the Republican party this Divine wisdom that the amendment of my friend from Allentown thus proposes? Especially when such "wisdom" carries in its train sad evils, to some of which I have alluded. A Pennsylvania Democratic Convention will not do it. Leave that to those Democrats who get their inspirations from the money changers of Wall street.

But again, my friend leaves intact the proposition to rid ourselves of the National Banks. He goes with the committee to thus save the sum of $24,060,000 per annum of the people's taxes. What "currency" then does my friend refer to in his proposed amendment? An exclusive metallic currency? Not in terms, although upon his own argument such must be the logical result. He proposes "that a sound currency should be gold and silver, or redeemable therein." These words have a pleasant ring to Democratic ears, and I have more than once danced to their inspiring music. Under the same circumstances I would do it again. Yea, more; if the proposition was to be stated now, as it was then, in reference to a bank note circulation, I would strike hands with my friend right here, and say, this is the

ONLY TRUE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE

—all else is heresy. But my friend, what has become of our State bank circulation? Gone to the tombs of the Capulets, where I hope it will remain, with its attendant panics, inflations, suspensions and constant business overthrows and bankruptcies. State banks could offer no security for the redemption of their circulation ever entertained, but lands, mortgages and gold and silver. Lands and mortgages proved wholly impracticable, as they could not be used in payment of debts. They were not legal tenders, and as then we had no other "legal tenders" but gold and silver, it resulted that the only sound basis for the redemption of our State bank-note circulation was gold and silver. So, too, was it the only proper basis for the notes of the

OLD UNITED STATES BANK

—the monster that General Jackson slew. The issue, as then presented, was really between the legal tenders, gold and silver, or suspension. The Democrats of the country said "no suspensions, but redeem your notes in the legal tenders—gold and silver." But the banks replied: "Yes, we will give you the gold and silver, (as a great New England abolitionist lately statted) provided you don't want it, but when you do want it, we suspend. In those days, even the great mass of Democrats were so demoralized on this subject, as to approve of legal enactments that sanctioned three dollars of bank note paper to one of gold and silver in their vaults for redemption. The banks regarded certificates of deposits in other banks, balance due by other banks, and the paper of other banks, as tantamount to so much gold and silver in their vaults, and thus, practically, the real volume of gold and silver, as compared with the bank note circulation, was very much less than one-third. While we thus nominally had at times a currency redeemable in gold and silver—always provided we didn't want the gold and silver—the whole idea of a currency redeemable in gold and silver, proved worse than "a delusion and a snare." Practically, this country never had a currency redeemable in gold and silver. Does my friend from Allentown mean an exclusive metallic currency? He unites with us to abolish the national banks—so far so good. But he tells us that the legal tender issue of the general government will not prove as good as gold and silver, and wants the treasury to redeem them.

Ah, my friend, what then? Do you propose to convert the Treasury into the

GREATEST MONSTER BANK OF THE WORLD,

re-issuing paper, dealing in and selling, as a necessary consequence, the bill of exchange; settling its balances with all the discount and deposit State banks; going into the market to purchase specie, and worse than all, dishonoring the nation by forced suspensions? A monster monied institution as compared with that which the people of this country, under the leadership of General Jackson, slew, would be as the Leviathan of the great deep to the animalculæ that finds its world in a drop of water. No, no, my friend is too good a Democrat. He has told us he clings to the teachings of the "fathers." I believe in his perfect sincerity. I cling along with him to the sound, old Democratic planks, that a paper currency should be redeemable in gold and silver, whenever and wherever that paper is a bank note circulation. Unfortunately, however sound the doctrine, experience has proved it to be a mere abstraction. What, then, does my friend really want? He tells us these legal tender issues must be redeemable in gold and silver. By the Federal Treasury? Of course! But would he agree to make a bank of the public Treasury that will prove the

MONSTER OF MONSTERS,

that would in the end ruin and dishonor our whole people?

What, then, is the logical sequence of of what my friend proposes? That these legal tender issues shall be taken into the treasury and there redeemed in gold and silver? Admiting that the demands for the payment of interest on the government loans, and the settlement of the balance of trade made against us in foreign countries will still leave enough of gold and silver to redeem these issues, it still results that our currency must soon become an exclusive metallic one. Is my friend prepared for that? He remembers how a distinguished statesman was misrepresented as favoring a policy that would reduce the wages of labor to ten cents per day. Let the policy and arguments of my friend be carried to their logical results, and we will truly bring about an era when the laborer will get but ten cents per day for his toil, and the farmer scarcely ten cents per bushel for his wheat. My friend, like myself, is a lawyer. Has he no sympathy for us lawyers? What will then become of us? Why, the sight of a $5 fee would then be calculated to produce such excitement as to bring on an apopletic fit. I am sure my friend is not prepared for that. (Laughter.) My friend is not a repudiationist. Yet what is to become of the some two thousand millions of the federal debt, and the untold millions of our State and general municipal indebtedness? Would not

EVERY BUSINESS MAN IN THE COUNTRY

that has not already gone to the wall, and who owed debts, be sure to go there too? Is my friend prepared for almost universal widespread bankruptcy and repudiation? I know he is not. He does not intend it. Still I feel like picking a quarrel with him. He calls me the "venerable Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions." I won't submit to any such "soft impeachment," especially in the presence of the ladies! Certain of my young brethren, it is true, speak of the "Young Democracy" in a way as if I was not counted in—and they talk about Bourbons. But what will they say of my friend? He talks of the "teachings of the fathers," but surely he and the fathers to whom he refers must have all been born long before the Bourbons. No, no, the world moves, times change, and we are changed by them. A people who live in this day will not go back into past centuries to find a currency, or a basis for one, as applicable to this age of steam and lightning communication. The cry of the laboring man

IS FOR EMPLOYMENT

—the gaunt wolf of famine is at his door—what behooves us? Let us dignify labor, raise it to a higher sphere, and illustrate that the Democratic party both in word and deed is the great party of the country that recognizes that labor is the best basis of the prosperity of all, and that it should receive the amplest reward. We will not go back, nor will we surrender our business men, our agriculturists, and the industries of the country, to be strangled or swallowed up by those who through the national banks, and a system of paying interests on deposits, reloan the money of the country at usurious and ruinous rates.

A fallacy that underlies this whole idea of a redeemable currency is as to the nature of a tegal tender note. Our legal tender notes are of themselves money. They redeem themselves whenever, by the sovereign power constituting them legal tenders, they are taken, as they must be, as the medium of exchange in discharge of obligations or payment for commodities. It is true they are in the form of promise to pay. This misleads, and the form should be changed. In fact, they are paid whenever used as legal tenders. They are as much paid by their use as legal tenders as the gold coin is paid. No one asks who pays the ten dollar gold-piece. And yet when I hand to my friend before me a ten dollar legal tender note in payment of ten dollars that I owe him, he must take it, and that pays it; that redeems the so-called promise to pay, just as it pays the ten dollar gold piece. It is true the ten dollar gold-piece possesses a value as an article of merchandise which the paper ten dollar legal tender note does not. But as a currency, as a legal tender, it possesses no value that the paper legal tender note does not.

But my friend says

HE IS OPPOSED TO INFLATION.

So am I. So are those resolutions. But what is inflation? Much of the misunderstanding we have about this currency question is by the misuse of terms with which the money changers endeavor to mislead us, and with which they do too often mislead. I tell my friend that a bank-note circulation purporting to be redeemable in gold and silver, and yet issued to the extent of three dollars to one of gold and silver, is inflation. It is inflation to the extent of stretching thirty-three and a third to represent one hundred. How much greater was that inflation when the banks really issued ten dollars of paper to one in gold or silver? Then we had inflation with a vengeance. But why was it inflation? Simply because the volume of paper currency exceeded its base. Whenever it exceeds its base, then, and then only, is it inflation. What is the base for our legal tender issues? Have we not declared it our tenth resolution, for which my friend voted, and to which he proposes now to adhere, that it is practically "a currency based on all the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country." And so it is, and my friend may go home and say to his sterling constituents, the hardy, honest laborers, agriculturists and manufacturers of Lehigh county, "we voted, at Erie, against inflation; we voted for a sound currency, one based on more gold and silver than any bank note ever issued in America was based upon; one that will revive business; that will give the laborer employment and good wages; that will start up our furnaces and other industries." A word more as to the political complexion of this question. Across our border the people there are making a

BOLD AND GALLANT FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT,

led on by him who is the recognized legitimate successor of "Old Hickory." They deserve victory. Shall we send them from these halls words of approval and encouragement? We will do so, and then that tidal wave that spread over the land last fall, and is still flowing on, will grow to a mountain in height. Then again, in October, when we hear from that gallant people the glad shouts of victory, that great wave will react on Pennsylvania, "Oh-high-O!" and it will

PROVE THE DELUGE

that will sweep those corrupt officials from the places they have so much dishonored and disgraced. Third term will be buried forever, and the people will be represented in official places by those pledged to honesty and a revival of the business of the country.

(Here Mr. Sowden asked to make an explanation, and Mr. Hughes yielded the floor for that purpose. After Mr. Sowden concluded, Mr. Hughes said:)

Mr. President: The explanation of my friend doesn't seem to require that I shall further extend my remarks, my friend who so ably represents his side of the question, has been fully heard. We must avoid interminable discussion, thus it may subserve the cause of harmony, and we again get back to our homes. I therefore move that the amendment offered by the delegate from Lehigh, be laid upon the table, and on that I call the previous question.

The call for the previous question having been sustained by a large majority, the motion to lay the proposed amendment on the table was sustained by a vote of 158 ayes to 79 noes.

During Mr. Hughes' speech, he was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

## THE SOUTH.

### The Recent Troubles.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The Attorney General received several telegrams from Mississippi, from persons of both political parties commending his recent letter to Governor Ames, which is described as having a very salutary effect. The telegrams also mention that perfect peace remains in the lately reported disorderly portion of the State.

Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, called upon the Attorney General and had a long conversation respecting affairs in the South, especially regarding Mississippi and Louisiana. Governor Kellogg expressed to the Attorney General his entire approval of the course of the latter in the Mississippi business, and coincides in the views of others that the letter to Governor Ames must exercise good a effect, not only in Mississippi, but in Louisiana and other parts of the South. The Governor also stated that political matters in Louisiana were now remarkably quiet, and there were no indications of a renewal of such disturbances as some time ago characterized the condition of affairs in that State.

## WASHINGTON.

### Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—While the internal revenue receipts this month are satisfactory to the Treasury Department, those from customs are less than those for the corresponding month last year.

There now remains only $28,000,000 of twenty-five per cent. bonds for negotiation. No further call for redemption of old bonds will be made until demanded by subscription to the new.

Postmaster Burt of Boston, will be retained in office should his bond as promised, be filed to-day. A general order which has been issued by the War Department, restores from the first inst. the allowances of fuel and forage prescribed by orders and regulations in force previous to the order of March 13, 1875.

Assistant Attorney Walter H. Smith, heretofore on duty at the Interior Department, and A. E. Reddington, chief clerk of the same office, have resigned, to take effect October 1st.

The commission appointed to investigate the charges of fraud preferred by Indians against Agent Gibson of the Osage Ageney reported to the effect that they found some irregularities, such as an imperfect system of keeping accounts, but that no evidence was given showing corruption and fraud, and further, that neither the government nor Indians have sustained any loss.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### RAGUSTA.

INSURGENTS ON THE MARCH.

RAGUSTA, September 22.—Advices from sources state that the Insurgents under President Starks have been joined by fresh bands of Servians. The Insurgents are said to have burned everything between Nevowarosch and Veshegrad.

### SPAIN.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

MADRID, September 22.—The Correspencia of this city says that Cardinal Simeoni, Papal Nuncio, addressed a note to the late Government, demanding the execution of the Concordat between Spain and the Vatican, the payment of arrears due to the clergy and that nominations to fill the vacant Bishopric be made as soon as possible. Don Alejangro Castro, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs and Don Pedro Sala Verria, Minister of Finance replied. The reply was couched in conciliatory but firm language. Ministers endeavored to convince the Nuncio that circumstances of the case no longer permitted to put forward his demands.

## THE VICE PRESIDENT.

### He Declines to run for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, September 22—The following has been published here:

NATICK, September 22, 1875.

*To the Editor of the Boston Journal:*

I find, in your paper of this morning, a dispatch from Worcester, stating that Vice President Wilson would accept the Republican nomination for Governor and consider it the greatest compliment ever paid to him. Highly as I should value such an honer, a sense of obligation and duty to the country would not permit me to accept a nomination were it tendered by the unanimous voice of the convention.

(Signed) HENRY WILSON.

## THE ROSS ABDUCTION.

### Westervelt Convicted on Three Counts—An Affecting Scene.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23. — The jury in the Westervelt case returned a verdict of guilty on the last three counts of the indictment. As the words fell from the foreman's lips, Westervelt cried aloud and sunk down into the dock, completely overcome and sobbing like a child. His wife and children joined their cries and lamentations to his and the scene was a most effecting one.

Mr. Ford immediately moved for arrest of judgment and a new trial. Judge Elcock has allowed four days for argument. The first two counts on which the prisoner is acquitted charged a participation in the actual abduction of Charley Ross. The last three on which he is convicted charge him with conspiring to conceal, and guilty knowledge.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The announcement of the death of Prof. Garland, who attempted wife murder and suicide at New Brunswick, N. J., was premature. The physicians who were first summoned after the tragic occurrence, found him in a comatose condition, which was mistaken for death. All their skill was directed to saving Mrs. Garland's life, and it was not until two other physicians arrived that the astonishing discovery was made that Garland still breathed. A portion of his skull was removed from the brain, and his wind pipe sewed up, when he was able to talk, and may possibly recover.

## TEXAS.

### A TERRIBLE DISASTER

### THE TOWN OF INDIANOLA DESTROYED

### Over Two Hundred Lives Lost

GALVESTON, September 21.—The steamship Harlan has just arrived. A purser states that the town of Indianolo is almost entirely demolished — light houses, wharves, business houses and dwellings are broken in pieces or swept away. There are

ONLY THREE HOUSES REMAINING,

which are not damaged. The telegraph office is gone; the signal office damaged; telegraph lines down for miles; railroads washed away; houses, fences and trees piled up in broken masses on the streets. Reports of

LOSS OF LIFE

are conflicting. All agree there were one, hundred to one hundred and fifty lives lost. The purser states, on account of the excitement, it was impossible to obtain the correct number. The steamship returned with her cargo of goods as there was no place where she could land.

THE DESTRUCTION COMPLETE.

Later—Morgan ship Harlan came into port this morning with her colors at half-mast. A large crowd gathered on the wharf to learn the fate of Indianola. The destruction there is almost complete, only five business houses being left. These are the houses of H. Zelligan & Co., H. Rung & Co., D. Sullivan & Co., Cassimer Lillenuve and D. H. Regan. The people are suffering for food and clothing. The beach for twenty miles is

STREWN WITH DEAD BODIES—GREAT DESTRUCTION—RELIEF WANTED.

The following note was received.

INDIANOLA, Sept. 20.

*To Editors of the News:*

We are destitute. The town is gone. One quarter of the people are gone. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the bay. Nine-tenths of the houses are destroyed. Send us help for God's sake.

(Signed) D. W. CRAIN,
District Attorney.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GALE.

The following was received by business firms from correspondents: On Wednesday, Sept. 15, the wind blew from the eastward, veering to north. On Thursday morning it became more steady, increasing to a gale. The water was waist deep. Every man, woman and child were seeing a place of safety. The wind blew fearfully. The situation was awful.

SCREAMS FROM WOMEN AND CHILDREN

could be heard in every direction. The water was six feet deep in the streets. About two o'clock on Friday morning the wind veered to the northwest. The waves then became chopped. Houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The wind towards morning began to lull a little, the water getting lower until the wind veered north. Then came hope, until daylight began to break and then did we behold

THE AWFUL DESTRUCTION

around and thanked our God that we had been saved, and that our perilous condition was as nothing compared with the sufferings of our neighbors and citizens along the bay. Broad daylight revealed

A SCENE THAT WAS TERRIBLE TO BEHOLD.

The town could not be recognized as the Indianola of the day previous. Ruin, total ruin reigns everywhere. People are seen walking and jumping over one gulley and another. Neighbor met neighbor and told them their troubles and tribulations during the previous night. Death and destruction were all around us. Houses were crushed to the ground; others swayed round, and leaning over, the wind fully dying down and the water disappearing from places in the streets. Those that could sally out to learn the news did so. Bodies of men, women and children were found in all directions. The police and guards were organized and search was made for missing relatives and friends.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

How many have lost their lives in this fearful storm it is impossible to learn. Up to this time sixty or seventy bodies have been found and buried. Women were found and men also who had floated off on doors or anything they could get hold of miles away. Some were beneath their roofs carried away long distances. The escape of so many of our citizens is almost marvelous. The search for bodies still goes on and the number of human beings drowned will never be known, as there were a large number of strangers in town. We estimate the number of lives lost at 150. H. J. Huck lost everything but his house; W. Westhoff all his lumber; H. Runge & Co. and D. Sullivan lost heavily; Mr. Paget lost 2,500 sheep; J. Mitchel his stock of goods; lost—Dr. John H. Leake; Mr. A. C. Coffin, mother and family; nearly all of Mr J. Morrison's household, twenty-one in number; Rev. Mr. Jope and family; twenty-one perished, eighteen bodies found yesterday and search will be continued until all the dead are deposited in their last resting place. You can't imagine the extent of the disaster. Nothing short of its details will give a proper knowledge. Numbers of persons were out on rafts for hours, but in many cases were saved. William Taylor, on trial for the Sutton murder was let out of jail to prevent his being drowned and made his escape. All the churches in the town are swept away; so is the Masonic Lodge. The court house is safe. Out of fifty-five persons Captain Sam Brown and two of his family were saved. They took refuge in the light house and were thereby saved. Brown is now the only surviving pilot at the pass. All of Capt. Decrous family were lost at Decrous Point.

GREAT DESTITUTION PREVAILS.

The Victoria people, hearing of it, nobly sent its assistance at once. Out of the entire force of pilots only one at Indianola is alive. Manager Sanborn of the Western Union Telegraph Company is reported safe. The office is entirely destroyed. Information from Corpus-Christi reports that the town is safe. They escaped the gale. The

TOWN OF SALURIA IS ENTIRELY WASHED AWAY.

Telegraph lines are prostrated for miles. Citizens of Galveston are organizing for relief of the survivors at Indianola and clothing will be sent them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Col. Clowry, Assistant General Superintent of the Telegraph, received the following from Galveston: Additional accounts of the Indianola disaster say the loss of life and suffering is terrible. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the beach. Citizens here are organizing for relief and will send them food and clothing. Over one hundred bodies were found and buried, up to the time the steamer left. Telegraph Manager Sanborn was reported safe, but the office and lines are gone for miles.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CALAMITY.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—The Bulletin has an extra out which gives the following regarding Indianola: The first of the storm, it seems, carried away the telegraph lines and thus communication between Galveston and Indianola was cut off. Indianola is situated on Matagorda Bay, and there is no protection in front. It has about one thousand inhabitants, and the loss of life, it seems, is fully one fifth. Fears are entertained that Rockfort, Matagorda and Corpus Christi have suffered.

LOSS OF LIFE ESTIMATED AT 200.

The following dispatch was received here this evening:

*To August Levy:*

Indianola is entirely washed away. Over 200 lives lost. The steamer could not discharge.

[Signed.] SOL LEVY.

SALINE PASS SUBMERGED.

A Picayune extra has the following:

SALINE PASS via Orange, Sept. 21.

This city is submerged and considerable damage has been done to wharves and buildings by a terrific storm through which we have just passed. Much loss of stock is reported and crops in surrounding country have been considerably injured. No loss of life happily has been so far reported.

STEAMERS WRECKED.

Little mail steamer Pelican State was wrecked in Sabine Lake, but the passengers and crew were saved. A pilot boat was damaged two miles back in the marsh, and many small crafts have been blown off and capsized. Captain Gibbs, of the schooner Truman from New York to Indianola, with assorted cargo, arrived to-day, and reports his schooner ashore fifteen miles west of the Pass and a total loss. The gale caught him off the Passes of the Mississippi and he reckoned the crew were in the rigging for twelve hourse but were all saved. No news has been received from Calcasin, but the worst is feared as much lighter gales have in the past swept the place with much loss of life.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE AT GALVESTON ISLAND.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—The following press dispatch was received today showing the damage done by the storm on Galveston Island and vicinity.

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.

Friday, between the hours of one and five was a most trying period. During the storm from the eastern point of the island down to Twentieth street, the water crossed from the gulf to the bay through the streets. The water was a foot to eighteen inches deep in the yards through the central part of the city. Along business streets the water was not as high as in 1867, the streets have been raised; consequently but little damage was done to goods or buildings. From the eastern part of the island along the gulf houses were damaged. About twenty to twenty-five were blown down and destroyed. Street car stables at the terminus were destroyed. Allen cottage, below Tremont was destroyed. In this vicinity a large number of houses were destroyed, some blown over and fences and trees washed away. In the western part of the city the water was two or three feet in depth, but the damages to residences was trifling, as the sand bluff broke the force of the waves from the gulf. Street car tracks were badly damaged; in that portion of the city around the gas works, the water did not reach the platforms nor damage goods. The damage to cotton presses is estimated at $20,000. On Friday, about 10 A. M., the wind shifted to the Southwest, blowing hard. Towards night it changed to the North and during the night the wind blew the water off the island. On Saturday the streets were dry in nearly every portion of the city.

The loss of life, as near as can be ascertained, is fewer in the city and at the point. The damage to property in the city is estimated at $200,000 and is as near correct as can be made. The serious loss consists in damage to railroads and log bridges. Wharves are only slightly damaged. The surgeon of the steamship Australian, ashore at San Bernardino, reports that every house at San Bernardino, was washed away, and all but five of the people reached the steamer and were saved.

GALVESTON, September 22.—A special reports the town of Velasco entirely swept away, but no lives lost. A letter from a steamship and railroad agent at Indianola reports two hundred houses swept away, and steamship and railroad wharf, which cost $200,000 almost a total wreck, and one hundred and fifty to two hundred lives lost.

## OHIO NEWS.

IN Seneca county the wheat will average about eighteen bushels to the acre.

C. J. O'ROUKE, of Brandon, died from heart disease on Saturday of last week, in the forty-second year of his age.

THE Columbus News tells of a prisoner in the penitentiary who occupies a cell that he jocosly remarked they should put him in when he came, while on his wedding tour several years before.

A MAN named Jacob Walker was shot in the abdomen on Sunday of last week at Robardsville, Stark county, by a man named Baughman. The difficulty was about a woman. The shootist was arrested, and held till the extent of Walker's injuries are known. It was thought he would die.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

BUTLER wants a board of health.

MERCER county has eleven newspapers.

THE corner stone for a new M. E. Church was laid at Indiana on Tuesday last.

HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING and Lieutenant Governor Latta were born in Unity township, Westmoreland county, within three miles of each other.

### *MANUFACTURING ITEMS.*

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY—PENNSYLVANIA.

The following notes are clipped from the American Manufacturer of this week:

The fire-brick works of Bliss, Marshall & Co., at Dunbar, Fayette county, are again in operation.

A company of Johnstown men are making fire-brick and tile at Mt. Braddock, five miles from Uniontown.

The furnaces in blast in New Castle are the Rosena, the Etna twins, the Red Jacket, the Pet, and the Crowther.

The Lochiel Ironworks, Harrisburg, which had been idle three months, resumed last week. They have two large orders for rails.

The blowing engine for the new furnace at Lamont Station, near Uniontown, is being made by the New Castle Manufacturing Company.

The gas well of Reis, Brown & Berger, New Castle, is down 2,650 feet, but the quantity of gas is no greater than it was at a depth of about 700 feet.

Clark & Co.'s hoop mill, this city, is again in operation, after a rest of a few days duration, to allow of putting in new engine and making repairs.

The new sheet mill in New Castle, now owned by Bradley, Reis & Co., is running double turn in all departments. The firm recently filled an order from San Francisco.

Hogsett, Watt & Co., Mt. Braddock, five miles from Uniontown, have thirty cok ovens; employ one hundred men; making forty-eight hour coke at present; ship ten cars a day.

The Co-operative Iron and Steel works, Danville, are running on an order of street rails for Philadelphia, to be used in extending the street railways out to the Centennial grounds.

Henderson & Co.'s coke works at Fayette Station, on the Fayette Branch Railroad, embraces seventy ovens. They are employing thirty-eight men, make forty-seven tons and ship seven cars per day.

## POLITICAL.

### A FIELD DAY IN CONVENTIONS

### Proceedings of the Massachusetts State Democratic Convention.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS OF NEW YORK ALSO MEET

WORCESTER, Mass., September 22.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and was called to order by Colonel Aspinwall, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who announced that last year's candidate for Governor, Wm. L. Smith, of Springfield, had declined to serve again and that they would also need a new candidate for Attorney General.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Hon. Edward Avery, of Braintree, was chosen permanent President and made a speech of some length, in which he declared the Democrats as a party to be in favor of hard money; it was so laid down in their National Convention; however, individual opinions may differ.

THE TICKET CHOSEN.

The following is the ticket nominated:

Secretary of State—George H. Munroe.
Treasurer and Receiver—Gen. Wesley Howlad.
Attorney General—Geo. T. Verry.
Auditor—John E. Fitzgerald.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts assembled, by their delegates in convention, to consider the public exigency and organize for the great work of political reform, appealing to all honest men for co-operation in their efforts, declare and affirm as the basis of this action,

First—We reiterate the declarations comprehensively made by the national conventions at Cincinnati and Baltimore in 1872, accepting the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution as full, final and permanent, the adjustment of the political controversies incident to the late war.

Second—We demand for the Union the support in full vigor of all its Constitutional powers as supreme authority, utterly repudiating all claim of right by any State to secede from the Union or to nullify its laws, and we demand for each State as equally inviolable, the right to govern itself, subject only to limitation and obligations of the Federal Constitution.

Third—In the interests of public morals, the nation's credit and common welfare, we oppose any further issue by the Government of currency inconvertible with gold—the world's recognized measure of value, and we favor a speedy return to specie payments as essential to the revival of commerce, business and the credit of the country and to the welfare of the laboring masses.

Fourth — We arraign the Republican party for its extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money; for its corruption; for its peculations; for its contempt of Constitutional obligations; for its extorniate increase of sinecures and of salaries of our public officers; for its oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency which have degraded public and private morality, and brought upon us the present depression in commerce and industrial interests of the country; for its centralization of power and its encouragement of monopolies and corporate corruption; for its continuance of incompetent and dishonest men in office and for its general mismanagement of both State and Federal Governments.

Fifth—We view with alarm the increase in this Commonwealth under Republican administration of the public debt by prodigal appropriations for objects not demanded by the public interests; we denounce unnecessary taxation as a great crime; we demand the reduction of State expenditures, rigid economy and the utmost limitation of practice of mortgaging the industry of the future for purposes of doubtful expediency.

Sixth—The interests of capital and labor are identical and any attempt to produce antagonisms between the two must be injurious to both; we favor such legislation as will secure to both an open field and fair play and to both equal rights and just rewards under the law.

Seventh—We congratulate the good citizens of the Commonwealth upon the removal of the odious prohibitory law from the statute books and we confidently expect that the present law, with such modifications as experience shall suggest, will tend to promote public order and morality and the best interests of temperance.

Eighth—The Democratic party believe in the government of the people, by the people, for the people, and, therefore, oppose any Constitutional amendments which limit or restrict the election of public officers by the people.

Ninth—We take an honest pride in the cordial approval by the people of the whole country on the 17th of June, 1875, of the policy of reconciliation, peace and fraternity advocated by the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties in 1872, and we welcome with especial satisfaction the assurance that that policy will be inaugurated by the administration to be placed in power in 1876.

The remaining resolutions commend to the people of the State the nominees of the Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following named gentlemen were elected delegates at large to the National Convention: P. A. Collins, G. W. Gill, J. G. Abbott and Edward Avery with four alternatives.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

### NEW YORK.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 22.—The Liberal State Convention met to-day and organized with John Cochrane as chairman.

THE PLATFORM.

Following is the text of the platform:

Resolved—That we consider it self evident that there can be no sound currency but coin or paper convertible into coin on demand; that without a speedy return to which, national disaster threatens; that the whole system of civil service needs reform; that military authority be subordinate to the civil; that a single presidential term is enough; that local self government is the basis of free government and that forcible interference with this right of States usurps it; that social, civil and political tests, discriminating race and color are fatal to equal and exact justice to all men; that the original amendments of the Federal Constitution are obligatory in their text, spirit and in their judicial exposition subject neither to executive caprices nor to the exigencies of personal government; that a free press is the bulwark of freemen; that municipal rights be respected, monopolies repressed and economy in public expeditures observed; that the minimum of taxation be secured, peculators punished and corruption of public morals banished; that the canal reform be upheld and the school fund be sacredly devoted to our present system of common schools, and that appropriations of the people's money to sectarian uses cease; that bribery and corruption are the canker of the body politic and should be pursed through all their subtle forms and the guilty punished.

Resolved—That we condemn the national administration for its illegal and oppressive acts; for its retention of corrupt men in office; for its shifting and unstable policy in the administration of the finances; for its inflation of currency, its pretences to the contrary notwithstanding; for its extravagant expenditures and its general disregard for an intelligent public opinion.

Resolved—That Liberal Republicans of the State of New York do not think it necessary or useful to nominate a State ticket; they do therefor recommend to the Liberal and Independent voters of the State to support those candidates already in nomination, whose character and experience they most approve, and who, in their judgment, will earnestly and efficiently co-operate with Gov. Tilden in his work of administrative reform.

The following, offered by Mr. Bliss, was not adopted:

Resolved—That by endorsing the action of the Democratic party in the canvass, we do but re-affirm the principles and policy of the Liberal party since its organization; that the Democratic and Liberal parties are identical in aims and purposes, and that we do hereby heartily adopt and recommend for support the platform and candidates of the Democratic party lately adopted at Syracuse as the platform and candidates of the Liberal party of the State of New York.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

### MARYLAND.

RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, September 22.—The Republican State Convention reassembled to-day, at the new assembly rooms.

Archibald Sterling, Jr., Chairman of the Westminster Committee of Conference, submitted a report that they found that the organized friends of reform consisted of the organization known as the Citizens Reform party, and the committee appointed by the meeting held at the Masonic Temple at Baltimore on the 7th of September, was known as the Merchants Committee.

THE TICKET.

After a full, frank and harmonious conference with the committee of said organization, your committee have agreed on the selection of the following candidates for Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller, as the Reform ticket: For Governor, J. Morrison Harris; for Attorney General, S. Teackle Wallis; for Comptrolier, Edward Wilkins.

The gentlemen named have expressed their full sympathy with the movement for reform. The report was adopted and the ticket endorsed. No delegation was present from Cecil, Charles, Wicomico or Worcester counties.

The Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report, and a recess was taken until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, while adhering to those principles which that party has in the past so triumphantly vindicated before the American people, nevertheless being satisfied that it is the first and most imperative duty of every Republican to co-operate with those patriotic citizens of Maryland who have so nobly ignored party ties and party questions, and are engaged in an earnest effort to restore an honest and pure government to our State, be it therefore

Resolved—That we are earnestly in favor of honest government, both State and National; of the fulfillment of every pledge as to the paymsnt of our State and Federal obligations; of a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable moment, and the cessation of all further expansion of currency; the equal taxation of all property of whatever kind in the State; the appropriation of State money for State purposes only, and improvement of a liberal support of the school system; that we deprecate corruption existing in the administration of the State government of Maryland, and hail with joy the uprising of the people to destroy rings and cliques that have fastened their fangs on the vitals of the State, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to expose, denounce and punish venality and corruption among public officials whenever and wherever it may be discovered, and to this end we invite cordial co-operation of all Republicans throughout the State with those who have nominated and secured the acceptance of J. Morrison Harris for Governor of Maryland, S. Teackle Wallis for Attorney General and Col. Edward Wilkins as Comptroller, and we heartily recommend them to our voters as men eminently suitable for their respective positions, being both honest and capable.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned sine die.

### MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, September 22.—The Anti-Monopoly Mass Convention which assembled at Owatonna to-day was attended by eighteen self elected delegates. No person of any note or influence was present. They adopted extreme inflation resolutions including the 3-35 per cent convertible bond scheme and demanded that the United States debt should be funded in 3-65 per cent bonds, which should be taxable for local purposes like any other property. They nominated the following ticket: Governor—D. L. Buell; Lieutenant Governor—J. B. Tullee; Secretary of State—A. Beerman; State Auditor—Patrick Rohilly; Treasurer—E. W. Dike, Attorney General—C. M. McCarty; Railroad Commissioner—A. J. Edarton; Chief Justice—L. Emmet; Clerk of the Supreme Court—Sherwood Hoch.

### *BURGLARY AT ULRICKSVILLE.*

A HARDWARE STORE AND MERCHANT TAILORING STORE ROBBED.

On Tuesday night the merchant tailoring establishment of Samuel Goodman, at Ulricksville, Ohio, was entered by burglars and the entire contents of the show case, consisting of ties, scarfs, silk handkerchiefs, etc., were stolen. The proprietor had just made out a large order for Salt Lake City, and the goods were ready for shipment. The thieves appropriated these too, the whole lot stolen amounting in value to between $600 and $700. Entrance was gained by breaking off a window shutter, breaking the glass and removing a large iron bar from a rear door.

On Monday night the hardware store of Mr. E S. Collier of the same place, was also burglarized of about one hundred dollars worth of cutlery, revolvers, etc. There is no clue as to who are the thieves.

### *WANTED.*

A RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TREASURER—MR. MURR

## THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Quarter Sessions—Judge White.*

William Bushman plead guilty to the larceny of a watch and eight dollars from J. L. Elias.

John Oliver was convicted of the larceny of two water melons and three dozen eggs from H. F. A. Hudepohl.

Patrick Haslin, William Dumphy and James McCallum were tried on a charge of burglary prefered by H. H. Jordon, who resides on Killbuck street, Allegheny. Haslin was convicted and the other two acquitted.

James Buckner was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of some clothing, Sarah Smith prosecutrix.

Maggie McDonald, was acquitted of a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Catharine Riley.

John Klein was acquitted of a charge of arson preferred by Hugo Schilling, of the Thirty-first ward.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

J. & A. J. Dickey, of Allegheny city, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudicative of themselves in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

Joseph Schilling, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The petition of Peter Seibel, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his alleged lien. Referred to Register Williard for examination and report.

A. S. Pool and W. W. Pool, debtors, Venango county. On petition of W. W. Pool for an injunction, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 25th inst. and in the meantime restraining J. H. Johnson, and R. H. Lee from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Cornelius Tyson, bankrupt, Venango county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for a final hearing before Register Rogers on the 6th prox.

Christopher Rogers, bankrupt, Luzerne county. At the request of Register Willard, and alias order was granted for a hearing upon the bankrupt's petition for discharge, and the 23d prox.

Charley Seely, bankrupt, Potter county. On certified petition of the assigns an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of leins.

B. M. Laughlin, Esq., vs. the steamer Juniata. On motion of Knox & Wilson, proctors the Commissioner's report of partial distribution is confirmed absolutely, and the clerk was ordered to pay out the fund as therein designated.

On petition of David Reed, Esq., United States Attorney, a venire was ordered for a Grand and Traverse Jury for the October term of the United States Court, beginning on the 18th prox.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Quarter Sessions—Judge White.*

George Thomas, alias George Walker was convicted of larceny, Edward Bailey prosecutor.

Daniel Robb plead guilty to a charge of larceny made by Adam Weinman, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Anthony Monoghan was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Robert Kilpatrick.

Catharine Hannan's case, larceny, charged by Ellen Connolly, was ignored.

James D. Lewis, alias James H. Lewis, indicted for forging a public seal, and for corrupting a record, on oath of Superintendent Cordier. Guilty, and sentenced to pay costs and five months in the workhouse.

Thomas P. Nicholson, charged by L. H. Young with false pretense, was allowed a nolle pros.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

Charles Boyle, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition of bankrupt for discharge and the usual order was made for a final hearing and second and third meetings before Register Woodruff, on the 11th prox.

John H. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The assignee's report of certain real estate discharged of liens presented and confirmed nisi.

Chambers & Gamble, bankrupts, Butler county. On petition of the assignee presented an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens and incumbrances.

Gabriel Etzel, bankrupt, Butler county. The petition of the bankrupt and assignee for an order discontinuing the proceedings presented and an order was made referring the same to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

United States vs. tobacco, cigars, &c., owned and claimed by Henry Hasfield. On motion of the United States Attorney, in default of an answer and appearance, the property in said libel mentioned is ordered to be, and is, condemned as forfeited to the United States.

James Robinson, bankrupt of this city. The creditors having failed to choose an assignee, J. M. Hartford was appointed as such.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Quarter Sessions—Judge White.*

The following sentences were imposed:

James Cornelius, assault and battery one year to the Work House.

Michael Kilbuck, assault and battery six cents and costs.

John Green, assualt and battery, six months to the Work House.

M. V. B. Hazen, larceny, one year to the Work House.

William Emory, larceny, six months to the Work House.

Thos. Welsh and Chas. McCartney, larceny, six months to the Work House.

Patrick Haslin, burglary, six months to the Work House.

George Thomas, alias Walker, larceny, three months to the Work House.

William Riley, selling liquor to minors. Sentence suspended on payment of costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. C. A. Boucher; Joseph Campbell; John Bailey (2); Jerry Miller; Adam Weigand; Lena Schenderman; Wm. Hinkel; Charles Harbaugh; Joseph Woods; Wm. Robinson; Abraham Kelly; Rose Cook; Mary Starr; John Appey, Jr., alias A. Hawthorne; George Allison; James Lamm; Adam Brown; "Brick" McCloskey; August Wagner; J. J. White (2); August Brown; Wm. McCully; Edward McCafferty.

*Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.*

Annie G. Weber, on petition filed, was ganted the privileges of the act of Assembly, granting to married women their separate earnings.

J. M. Acheson, Esq., was appointed Auditor to pass upon the exceptions in the voluntary assignment of Dallas & Co.

The First Presbyterian Church, of Verona, was granted a charter of incorporation.

In the divorce suit of Mary E. Pentz vs. Wm. Pentz, A. B. Morrison was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bennet vs. Dollar Savings Bank; Mellon vs. First National Bank; Cannon vs. Penn Avenue Building and Loan and Homestead Association; Abrams, trustee vs. Nesenthaler; Tilton vs. Blair; Holmes vs. Dlurew; McClarren vs. Fullerton; Fullerton vs. McLain et al; McNally vs. Kruth; Pritchard vs. Ross & Co; Steele vs. Trunick et al; Weichsel vs. Taylor; McDonough vs. International Building and Loan Association (2).

*Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.*

On motion of Thomas C. Lazear, Esq. George C. Burgwin and Robert F. Wilson were admitted to practice in this court. H. J. Bigger was also admitted on motion of J. S. Slagle, Esq.

C. F. McKenna, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Lulu M. Scott vs. Thomas Scott.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. D. Walker, the Court appointed Andrew McNoll, Wm. Hill and M. A. Reed, apraisers.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

Joseph H. Dingman, bankrupt. The petition of D. E. Amswick & Co., creditors, presented, and an order was was made for the examination of the bankrupt before Register Rogers on the 23d inst.

S. Frankenstein, bankrupt, St. Petersburg. Petition of the assignee for leave to pay the bankrupt the sum of $160 in liens of all exemptions presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

A. Ortlieb & Co., bankrupts. The report of Register Shafer on the petition of Francis Schmidtetter and John Steirham, for leave to sell certain leaseholds, presented and, all the parties in interest consenting, the said report is confirmed absolute.

Stieb & Co., bankrupts. Sales of real estate by assignees confirmed nisi.

W. S. Caldwell, bankrupt. Report of sale of real estate confirmed.

B. A. Snow, bankrupt Warren county. Petition of assignee presented and an order issued directing him sell certain personal property.

Wm. Peter, of Allegheny City, presented a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Mrs. Diana Prat, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of herself and similar order was made.

*U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.*

If the case of Col. E. and C. Robert's vs. Peter Schrieber, a restraining order was issued against defendant, prohibiting the use the Robert's torpedo until the hearing of a motion for a preliminary injunction on the 8th prox.

Also the same vs. the Reed Torpedo Company, a final decree was entered awarding judgment in the sum of 11,000 in favor of plaintiff.

## *A DON'T KNOW CANDIDATE.*

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR SHERIFF INTERVIEWED.

On Saturday a reporter of the Sunday Critic met Mr. Fife at the entrance to the Sheriff's office, and it will be seen, if there be no mistake in the report of the dialogue, Mr. Fife has been rather indifferent to his brother deputies. The details are as follows:

Said the reporter, as he approached him: "Mr. Fife can you give me any information relative to the Baird business, has the dishonest practices alleged dated back for any number of years?" To this avalanche of interrogations, Mr. Fife replied: "I know nothing of the Baird case excepting what I saw in the papers; I knew nothing of it until after the publication, as I was sick in bed at the time; I knew nothing of office matters on the Allegheny side, my district being south of the Monongahela."

"Put the Baird matter aside Mr. Fife, has it been the custom of deputies generally to indulge in what is called 'option' purchases?"

"Not that I know of; if it has been I know nothing of it," said the candidate for Sheriff.

"Haven't you seen indications of such practices—inklings of "irregularities" of this or other kinds among the deputies?"

"I have never been approached to go into such arrangements," he replied, "may be because they thought there was no use in attempting it, but I don't know what others have been engaged in this business, they have been greedy enough to keep all of it to themselves. If I'd been doing it, I would now be worth four dollars to one I am worth now."

If the people are desirous of electing an an honest man for Sheriff, a gentleman of irreproachable character and standing, they should not overlook the fact that there is such a candidate, Mr. Robert H. Patterson, running on the anti-ring ticket.

## *POLITICAL.*

MEETING OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE — CHARGES AGAINST TWO OF THE CANDIDATES DISMISSED.

The Committee met at their headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman, presiding.

The charges made against Messrs. M'Farland, candidate for Register, and Giles, candidate for Recorder, by some of the members of the Committee at a former meeting, charging the candidates with gross un-Democratic practices was reported upon by Chairman Bailey, who had been instructed to inquire into the facts in the case.

The chairman said that he investigated the conduct of the gentlemen named, including a visit to the Mayor's office, where he was told that he could find the records. Upon application he was informed that there was no truth whatever in the statement. Other parties were visited with the same result.

The committee were satisfied and passed a resolution offered by Mr. Reamer, declaring the charges unjust and untrue, and that they could see no reason why any change should be made in the ticket.

The following resolutions, offered by B. C. Sawyer, Esq., was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, of which the chairman of this committee shall be chairman, with candidates on our county ticket, and take such action, as may, in their judgement, be best calculated to secure the success of said ticket, and report the same to this committee.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on said committee: B. C. Sawyer, J. S. Miller, Joseph Hays, D. Reisinger, Robert Liddell and Chairman Bailey.

Adjourned.

## *COURT NOTES.*

Ex-Detective William Weir, of Allegheny City, on Saturday entered suit in the Common Pleas No. 1 against Allegheny county to recover the two thousand dollar reward, offered for the apprehension of Ernest Ortwein, the butcher of the Hamnet family, at Homestead, last April a year. The County Commissioners were relieved of the task of deciding to whom the reward was to be paid, by the appointment of an auditor by the Court. The entire amount has been paid into Court. In June last the Court revoked the appointment of the auditor, and now has sole charge of the matter. Weir is one of about a dozen or twenty applicants for the money.

In the same Court was argued the motion for a new trial in the case of W. D. Moore vs. James P. Barr & Co., the matter was very exhaustively argued by Messrs Hampton and Gibson for, and Swartzwelder against the motion. Judges Sterrett and Collier were on the bench. At the close of the argument the Court took charge of the papers, reserving its decision.

John S. Ferguson filed a bill in equity, also in the same Court, against William Fentenberg. Plaintiff owns property in Killbuck township, and it is alleged that the defendant, who is the supervisor of the township, intends to enter upon the property for the purpose of working on a public road, which he claims runs through the premises. The complainant says that there is no such road on his premises, and asks that the defendant be enjoined from entering upon the premises for the purpose stated.

## *REUNION OF BRAVES.*

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSY OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM APPROPRIATELY OBSERVED—REUNIONS OF THE 62ND, 155TH, 61ST AND 4TH CAVALRY REGIMENTS OF PENN'A. VET. VOLS.

From The Daily Post, September 18.

The thirteenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam was observed in this city yesterday by the reunion of the different regiments engaged in the affray. All day long the strains of music were heard and the march of veterans who left their homes to battle for the perpetuation of our country was seen through the streets. The reunions all proved abundantly successful and were highly enjoyed by the participants. In some cases there were meetings of comrades who had not seen each other since the herald of peace throughout the land, and the joy of the meetings may be easily imagined. While, however, there was gladness at the assembling together again of the surviving members of the different regiments the memory of fallen comrades was still bright and fresh in their minds and fitting tributes were paid to the dead heroes.

### SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Masonic Hall, corner of Madison avenue and Washington street, Allegheny, was last night crowded with the remnants of the brave boys in blue who marched to death or victory on the bloody field of Antietam thirteen years ago yesterday, and a throng of fair ladies who, of course, formed a main feature of the evening. This being the first reunion of the Regiment, it was decided not to go into elaborate preparations, but simply to have a good time and lay the basis for a more perfect reunion hereafter. With this end in view, dancing and an interchange of fraternal greetings were made the order of the evening. The hall was elaborately draped with flags, banners, etc., and the old tattered flags of the Regiment was prominently displayed in the foreground of the stage.

Lieutenant Wilt. Rippey ascended the stage and announced that the orator of the evening was unavoidably absent, but that W. Street, Esq., formerly of Salem, Ohio, but now of this city, had kindly consented to fill his place.

Mr. Street then proceeded to deliver an eloquent address, in which he gave a history of the organization of the Regiment, their noble deeds of daring, which have now become history, and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of their fallen comrades. His address was at times enlivened with anecdotes, which in spite of tender reminiscences called up, at times provoked the mirth of his audience.

Mr. Street was followed by one of our City Dads, Gus. L. Braun, Esq., who, however, seemed to think the time could be more enjoyably spent in threading the dreamy waltz, and consequently made his remarks very brief.

At the conclusion of Mr. Braun's address the band struck up a waltz and instantly a hundred couples sprang to their feet, and the balance of the night was devoted to Terpsichore and the banquet. There were not wanting those who acknowledged the sovereignty of King Gambrinus, and who occasionally paid a visit to one of his shrines, but those disappearances only contributed to the general good feeling that prevailed, and between feasting, dancing and interchange of mutual good wishes, the night wore away. The ball was voted a grand success by all who participated.

### SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The survivors of the Sixty-second Regiment met at Municipal Hall promptly at nine o'clock in the morning. The Duquesne Greys, Band had been engaged for the occasion and from the balcony of the building played several pieces, while the line was forming.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession numbered about one hundred and fifty men, and was headed by General Sweitzer, Captain Wright and Alderman E. G. Krehan. After formation, headed by the band the line moved over a short route through the principal streets of the city, and then passed to the Castle Shannon depot, South Side. All along the route of procession the soldiers were cheered by the spectators. Arriving at the depot the processionists embarked in a special train and arrived at the Castle Shannon grove about eleven o'clock.

When the members had assembled in the Grove, Alderman Krehan called the meeting to order by moving that General J. B. Sweitzer be called upon to preside, which was unanimously agreed to. The General took the chair and introduced Dr. James Kerr, surgeon of the Sixty-second regiment, as the orator of the day.

BATTLES OF THE REGIMENT.

Dr. Kerr then came forward and delivered an eloquent address, giving briefly a history of the regiment. In speaking of the engagements in which the regiment participated, he said: "At Washington city you cast off your citizen apparel and became soldiers, uniformed, armed and equipped, ready and eager for a fight, you could scarcely wait for a fight, and contrary to the generally received opinion, "that the more noise the less fight." You manfully established the character of the fighting regiment, which you maintained to the end. Yorktown, Gaine's Mill, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness and Petersburg were witnesses to the manner in which you sustained the stars and stripes.

PRESENT DUTY OF THE SOLDIERS.

A fitting tribute was then paid to the fallen comrades, and the address closed as follows:

"It is now the duty of all to forget past differences, to exert themselves to build up, on a firm basis, our social as well as business relations and clamor no more of geographical distinctions.

For many years we have sadly misunderstood each other. Now, thank God, we say in truth, our country is one and indivisible. While the proud bird of Jove sits enthroned upon the Stars and Stripes, bearing in his talons the glorious motto, E Pluribus Unum, we can from the North, the South, the East and the West sing with the fires of patriotism:

"Columbia! Columbia! to Glory arise!"

Dr. Kerr was followed by Captain E. S. Wright, Alderman E. G. Krehan, Deputy Mayor Philip Hoerr, Henry B. McCurry, ex-Coroner Clawson and others.

A regular army dinner was then served, which appeared to be thoroughly enjoyed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

In the afternoon a business meeting was held, and the following officers of the Regiment Association were elected:

President—Gen. J. B. Sweitzer.

Vice Presidents—Co. A, Capt. William Krider; Co. B, Capt. M. L. Felker; Co. C, Capt. W. B. McClay; Co. F, Capt. E. S. Wright; Co. G, Capt. Wm. Kennedy; Co. I, Capt. R. R. Means; Co. K, Capt. E. W. Timmony; Co. L, Lieut. Wm. Weber; Co. M, Capt. Richard Crozier.

Recording Secretary—Bernard Coll.

Corresponding Secretary—Lewis Hauck.

Treasurer—E. G. Krehan.

Other enjoyments were had during the afternoon, and the members returned to the city shortly after five in the evening highly pleased with the reunion.

### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment had a parade and a business meeting in the afternoon and the renion proper in the evening. At one o'clock in the afternoon the surviving members of the regiment assembled at Municipal Hall, where, after a short concert by the Great Western Band the line was formed. After formation the line moved up Smithfied street to Market and by way of Fifth avenue, Smithfield, Water and Wood street to Lafayette Hall.

The members assembled in the hall and after a brief drill the meeting was called to order by Prof. George P. Fulton, President of the Regimentassociation, who delivered an eloquent address of welcome.

Secretary James P. O'Neil then read the Constitution and By-Laws as adopted at a preliminary meeting of the society, held on June 21st inst., which were then on motion ratified.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was next in order and the following gentlemen were elected:

President—Col. Samuel Kilgore.

Vice Presidents—Co. A, Julius Stevil; Co. B, Harry Weaver; Co. C, Jno. F. Hunter; Co. D, James Herron; Co. E, Jacob Friend; Co. F, John Ralston; Co. G. Capt. Jno. A. Krebs; Co. H, Col. John Ewing; Co. I, William Logan; Co. K, Capt. J. A. Kline.

Corresponding Secretary—George Booth.

Recording Secretary—Jas. P. O'Neill.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Chas. F. McKenna.

Treasurer—Capt. Geo. M. Laughlin.

The name of Prof. Geo. P. Fulton, one of the most instrumental members in bringing about the re-union, was suggested for re-election, but the gentleman positively declined.

THE NEXT RE-UNION.

The Constitution as adopted provides for an annual re-union of the regiment, and September 17th, 1876, was fixed as the time and Pittsburgh the place for holding the next re-union, after which the names of those present were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned.

EVENING EXERCISES.

At half past seven o'clock in the evening the regiment again assembled at Municipal Hall and forming in line march to Lafayette Hall where the evening exercises and the banquet were to be held.

A large number of friends of the surviving members had been invited to attend the exercises, and upon arriving at the hall the soldiers found the room already well filled with ladies and gentlemen.

DECORATIONS.

The Great Western Band was assigned a position on the stage, which was handsomely and appropriately decorated. Upon one side were arranged the emblems of peace—a plow, rake, sheaf of wheat, scythe, etc.—and upon the other side stood a miniature cannon and two stacks of muskets. Flags, the banner of the regiment and badges of the corpse to which the regiment belonged were also arranged upon the stage and walls.

After music by the band the assemblage was called to order by President Fulton, and Rev. D. K. Stevenson, of Blairsville, a member of Co. E, led in prayer. Then followed the reveille by Jos. Orr and S. J. Heflick, the only member of the 155th Regiment drum corps who was present. "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" was then sung by the Glee Club, after which the Great Western Band played several National airs.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

Letters regretting their inability to attend the reunion and wishing the old comrades a pleasant time, were then read from Governor Hartranft and Gen. G. K. Warren and A. A. Humphries, Engineer U. S. Army, and others.

A beautiful poem on "The Veteran" was read by Col. Edward Jay Allen, after which the audience was treated to more music by the Great Western.

ORATION OF JOHN H. KERR, ESQ.

John H. Kerr, Esq., was then introduced as the orator of the evening. The gentleman made an eloqent and able address, giving at length the history of the regiment from its organization to the time of its disbanding. He recounted the engagements in which the participated, giving the principal features of each battle.

BATTLES OF THE REGIMENT.

Following is a list of the battles in which the 155th took part: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, North Anna River, Tolopotomy, Bethesada Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Rail Road, Peebles' Farm, Hatcher's Run, Quaker Road, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, Appomattox.

RECORD.

He gave the following record of the regiment:

The 155th regiment came out of the war with twenty-eight battles inscribed upon its flag and without one blot upon the azure field or one stain upon its stripes. It went into the war with 850 men and came out of it with less than 300, many of these maimed and crippled for life; 52 of our comrades were killed in battle, 50 died of wounds received in battle, 218 were wounded, 73 died of disease, 21 were taken prisoners, 5 starved to death in rebel prisons, 197 were discharged by reason of wounds and disabilities. It went into the service when war was no longer an experiment, but reduced to a science and when the rank and file were inured to hardship and accustomed to battle; from the first it fought alongside of veterans without disparagement to its fame. It enlisted for the war and was mustered out of the service because the war was ended. We wear its badge as the most honored insignia that could be placed upon our breasts. We print more than cotronet or garter, or the ribbons of the far-famed Legion of Honor. We feel that while we live the proudest title to which we can lay claim: and, dying, the richest legacy we can leave to our children and kindred, is, that we were members of the "One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers."

"The Vacant Chair" was then sung by Glee Club, after which George Booth, Esq., introduced the great Primo Tenor Don Michael Guiovani O'Dwyer, who received the most vociferous applause for his rendition of "Wearin' of the Green" and other songs.

"Marching through Georgia" was sung by the Glee Club, the band and audience joining in the chorus, after which a vote of thanks of the Regiment was tendered the club. The long roll was then beaten by S. J. Heflick, when the comrades formed in line and marched down stairs to the banquet hall and the audience dispersed.

THE BANQUET.

Assembled in the banquet hall, the members of the regiment and of the band seated themselves about tables spread with a rich feast of good things, and after Grace by Rev. S. R. Frazier the company fell to work with a will. After the feast the following toasts were proposed and responses made by the gentlemen named: "Flag of Our Union," response—three cheers by the whole company; "Our Regimental Colors," response by Col. E. J. Allen; "The Fifth Corps," response by J. H. Kerr, Esq.; "The Soldiers of '62," response by Col. S. W. Hill; "The Canteen and Pipe," response by James P. O'Neil; "The Patriotic Women, whose earnest sympathy and practical aid cheered and sustained the soldier in the field," response by W. C. Moreland, Esq; "The Patriotic Citizens of Pittsburgh," response by Dr. E. A. Wood; "Homeward March," response by Col. John Ewing; "Our Dead Comrades," in Silence; "Peace," response by Rev. S. R. Frazier. The tattoos and taps were then given and the company dispersed.

### FOUTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The survivors of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry met at two o'clock at Turner's Hall, Sixth avenue, and were called to order by Col. A. P. Duncan. There were about one hundred and sixty of the veterans in attendance.

Upon calling the meeting to order, Col. Duncan expressed his gratification at seeing so many present, and hoped this, the first meeting of the regiment since the close of the war, would result in more firmly cementing the friendships formed on the tented field. The object of their gathering was partly to form a permanent society.

CONSTITUTION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was then appointed with Major W. M. Biddle, of Carlisle, as chairman. The Committee subsequently reported a Constitution which was adopted.

Officers of the Society were then elected as follows: President, Major W. M. Biddle; Vice President, Major J. C. Paull; Secretary, Isaac Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. J. Green; Treasurer, W. H. Shillingwood.

The meeting then adjourned till half-past seven in the evening.

EVENING EXERCISES.

In the evening the members of the regiment, headed by the Eighteenth Regiment Band, marched from the St. Charles Hotel, their headquarters, to Turner's Hall, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Major John B. Maitland.

On motion of Col. Duncan a committee of six was appointed to prepare a list of persons to be elected honorary members.

COL. HAYMAKER'S ADDRESS.

Col. J. S. Haymaker, the orator of the occasion, was then introduced, and spoke about half an hour. He was pathetic and humorous by turns, and his remarks were received with the liveliest demonstrations of approval. He recalled many a camp incident which brought down the down.

The oration was followed by "Marching Through Georgia," beautifully rendered by the Eighteenth Regiment Band.

Speeches were then made by Sergeant Isaac Miller, Major John B. Maitland, Major Biddle, Colonel A. P. Duncan and others.

After the band had played "John Brown" Col. Haymaker said there was a rebel present and in response to loud calls he brought forward Captain John Cussons, who served in the rebellion on the staff of General Hood, of the Confederate army.

ADDRESS OF A CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

Captain Cussons was kindly received and in response to loud calls made an excellent address. The main points of his remarks were that the kindness which had been extended to him by Union soldiers to-day, and the remarks of the speakers who had referred to him in a manner so friendly, had carried a warmth to his heart which he could not explain. These cordial greetings betokened a better feeling between the people of the two sections than had ever before existed. The war had been waged on a false issue. From the inception of the government the two ideas had prevailed: first, that States had a right to secede; and, second, that they had not, (to put it briefly). The question, he was glad to say, had been met and settled forevermore. [Cheers.] The thinking men of the South would nearly all admit that they were wrong. Many of them thought so during the struggle, but they had gone too far to retrace their steps. The central idea of secession made the Union a mere rope of sand. Nothing could be more plain than that a Government founded on such an idea could not stand. If the South had succeeded in their mad purpose of destroying the Union, there would have been seven or eight Confederacies instead of one. The speaker was now glad the conflict terminated as it did. His remarks were loudly applauded, and the band played "Dixie."

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Committee on Honorary Members reported the following names, and the report was unanimously adopted:

Governor Hartranft, Governor Curtin, Gens. Thos. M. Howe, Harry White, J. K. Moorhead, W. McCandless, Harvey Childs, John E. Park, Albert H. Childs, Howard Covode, J. M. Reed, Henry Mays, Capt. R. I. Beggs, A. W. Erwin, R. A. Paull, J. W. McKelvey, John O. Phillips, W. R. Boggs, John S. McCalmont, O. F. Wharton, Jas. Kelly, Jas. McKay, J. M. Chalfant, John W. Clement, Judge Kirkpatrick, Judge Stowe, Judge Collier, Adam Stroup, John Trunkey, Samuel Plummer, F. W. Mitchell, Perkins L. Pryor.

A Committee on Resolutions, with Col. Haymaker as chairman, was appointed, and Dr. Sipe was chosen Historian of the regiment. The veterans then left the hall, and, preceded by the band, marched to the St. Charles Hotel.

BANQUET AT THE ST. CHARLES.

The banquet given at the St. Charles Hotel proved highly enjoyable. After partaking of the feast the following toasts were read and responded to by the gentlemen named: Our Country—Col. Haymaker. President of the United States — Isaac Miller, Esq. Our Soldiers and Sailors — Captain Gillespie. The Cavalry Corps—Dr. Huston. The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry—Mr. Collingwood. Our Fallen Comrades—Standing and in silence. The Patriotic Women of our Country—Captain Hughes. The Press—response by a reporter.

Marshal Swartzwelder made a felicitous speech at the close of the banquet, after which the reunion broke up at a late hour.


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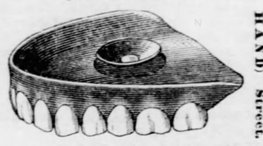

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# MISSISSIPPI.

## Pierrepont's Letter to Ames.

### He Gives the Governor Good Advice

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Senator Brice, of Mississippi, and one of his associates, called upon the Attorney General to-day and stated they had telegraphed Governor Ames they were satisfied with what the Attorney General had done in regard to applications for the interference of Gen. Grant. They again requested the publication of the Attorney General's letter to Governor Ames, and President Grant, consenting, it is made public. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 14,

*Governor Ames:*

This hour I have had a dispatch from the President. I can best convey to you his ideas by extracts from his dispatch. "The whole public are tired out with these annual autumnal outbreaks in the South and the great majority are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation, but if they are not, the proclamation must be issued, but if it is, I shall instruct the commander of forces to have no child's play. If there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as to deter evil doers. I would suggest the sending of a dispatch or letter by a private messenger to Governor Ames urging him to strengthen his own position by exhausting his own resources in restoring order before he receives government aid. He might accept the assistance offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. Governor Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure, as many of the troops now in Mississippi as he deems necessary may be sent to Jackson. If he is betrayed by those who offer assistance he will be in a position to defeat their ends and punish them.

You see by this the mind of the President with which I and every member of the Cabinet who has been consulted are in full accord. You see the difficulties. You see the responsibilities which you assume. We cannot understand why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests, nor do we see why you do not call the Legislature together, and obtain from them whatever powers and money and arms you need.

The Constitution is explicit that the executive State can call upon the President for aid in suppressing domestic violence only when the Legislature cannot be convened, and the law expressly says, in case of an insurrection in any state against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened to call, and it is the plain meaning of the Constitution and laws when taken together that the executive of the State may call upon the President for military aid to quell domestic violence only in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof when the Legislature can be called together. You make no suggestions even that there is any insurrection against the government of the State or that the Legislature would not support you in any measures you might propose to preserve the public order. I suggest that you take all lawful means and all needed measures to preserve peace by the forces in your own State and let the country see that the citizens of Mississippi who are largely favorable to good order, and who are largely Republican, have the courage and the manhood to fight for their State rights and to destroy the bloody ruffians who murder the innocent and unoffending freedmen. Everything is in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strictly within the Constitution and the laws and if there is such resistance to your State authorities as you cannot by all means at your command suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing lawless traitors to human rights. Telegraph me on receipt of this and state explicitly what you need.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

# WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Secretary Delano was before the Red Cloud Commission to-day. He said in response to a question he remembered, though indistinctly, that Brunot expressed to him an opinion in favor of separation of the Indian Bureau from the Inteior Department, and subsequently the President informed the Secretary that Brunot expressed an opinion to him, and the President asked the Secretary's views as to the propriety of asking legislation to that end. This was during the session of the Congress of 1873-74 towards its close. The Secretary informed the President that he wished the Interior Department to be relieved of the Indian Bureau. Some time after this, the President informed him that Brunot, shortly after his resignation as member of the Indian Commission, said he was in error as to what he had stated in his letter of resignation concerning the Secretary relative to the separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, as the Secretary had expressed his willingness to have such a change made.

The President of the Board asked the Secretary whether he desired to propound any questions concerning statements in Prof. Marsh's pamphlet. The Secretary said he had no desire to do so.

His purpose was to leave this investigation, so far as he was concerned, to official documents and to such documents as Prof. Marsh might furnish and such as the commission itself might seek and obtain. The Secretary, by request, stated the relations of the Indian Bureau to the Interior Department and said in a response to a question, that he did not remember that the Board of Indian Commissioners ever differed with him in the allowance of accounts on the ground they were tainted with fraud. His attention had been called to allegations of fraud at the Red Cloud agency and he had taken steps to protect the interests of the government by appointing commissioners to investigate the charges. He would not fail while he was Secretary to take all proper steps to punish all wrongs committed within the limits of his department.

The Secretary was asked whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners expressed a desire for the removal of Mr Smith as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and replied that a former member of the Board, William Welsh, had expressed such a desire. This was in the fall of 1873. Welsh said, if the Secretary should remove Smith, he would escape trouble and avoid Congressional investigation. The Secretary informed Welsh that he could not afford to remove an officer in whom he had confidence. The Secretary further said to Welsh that if he would make charges against Smith, he (the Secretary) would appoint a committee to be named by Welsh to investigate them, or appoint Welsh himself as such committee. If the report should sustain the truth of the charges, the Secretary promised that he would ask the President to remove Smith. Welsh, however, did not acquiesce in the proposition. Subsequently Welsh was suggested to him as a proper person to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but the Secretary objected to Welsh, owing to his indiscretion and want of adaptation to the place.

Prof. Marsh said he had no questions to ask the Secretary.

TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED TREASURY ROBBERS.

Benjamin B. Halleck, accused of the larceny of $47,000 from the U. S. Treasury was brought before the Police Court to-day, for preliminary hearing. He waived examination, and bail was required in the sum of $40,000, in default of which he was remanded.

The preliminary examination of Theodore W. Brown, accused of the same larceny was concluded this afternoon. The Police Court held him for action of the Grand Jury. The bail required was $40,000. He made no attempt to procure it and was sent back to prison.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day, from the navy yard at Pensacola: "Yellow fever is epidemic at Howell's Station, on Pensacola Bay, twenty-five miles above the navy yard. The people have neither food, medicine nor attendance. They are crying in the name of God for relief. The navy yard is perfectly healthy.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The Red Cloud Commission spent most of to-day in reviewing evidence adduced and in discussing the responsibility of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior for frauds, at Red Cloud Agency, the approval of claims connected with the board of Indian Commissioners, &c. There seems to be no doubt there will be two reports, one exonerating the officers named, and one holding them responsible for irregularities. Mr. Faulkner, of the Commission, entertains views very unfavorable to Commissioner Smith and Secre ary Delano, and will not hesitate to express them. It is also believed that Professor Atherton, who has given the subject very careful consideration and for some time past has been overhauling the files of the Interior Department, will also sign the minority report.

THE COMING GREAT COUNCIL.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., Sept. 18.—Major Saville, whose prolonged absence from the Agency was mentioned in these dispatches yesterday morning, he having gone to the Cheyenne camp the preceding morning expecting to return that evening came in all right yesterday. The Council may begin on Friday, but it is hardly probable. The Indians are all moving up from the Spotted Tail Agency, encamping at White Earth river and vicinity of Crow Butte, within two miles of which the Council ground has been selected by the Commissioners.

MR. WELSH'S LAST LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—The last letter of the Welsh series will be published Monday. It invokes the aid of the law to convict Delano, Cowan and Smith of criminal misdemeanors by violating the law. Suggestions are made as to the future administration of the Indian service, and considering reformation in that department assured by the resolve of the press and people. The letter pleads for other reforms, to relieve a tax-oppressed people.

# Germany's Autumn Manœuvers.

## Two Army Corps, 30,000 Each, Engaged.

LIEGNITZ, Silesia, September 19.—The grand autumn manœuvres of the German army were concluded to-day near Liegnitz after three days' earnest (anegspiel) war play which resembled real war rather than play. Two army corps, the fifth commanded by Gen. Von Kirchbach, and the sixth under Gen. Gumpling, each about thirty thousand strong, were pitted against each other. Although executing the plans of battle laid down to them, they endeavored to gain a victory as adjudged by the Kaiser and general staff.

The ground on which the manœuvres took place was, to a great extent, the scene of Blucher's victory over MacDonald on the Katzbach river in 1813. The fifth army corps representing Blucher's army, repeated his movements, and the sixth took the place of the foe. The sixth advanced from the direction of Haynau, but the fifth offering

A VIGOROUS OPPOSITION

pushed it back across the creek and virtually defeated it by preventing its advance on Liegnitz. Being hard pressed, the defeated corps endeavored to reach Jauer, a town enclosed by double walls, and a posse, situated on the right bank of the Neisse, ten miles southeast of Liegnitz, by marching via Goldberg, on the Katzbach, eleven miles southwest of Liegnitz. It crossed that river in the hope of being able to form a new base of operations and receive reinforcements. Though successfully effecting the passage of the Katzbach, the Fifth Corps effectually

CHECKED ITS FURTHER ADVANCE.

On the third day, however, the Sixth corps takes the offensive and succeeds in pressing the Fifth back upon Liegnitz. This was the general plan. The execution of details was left to the skill of the commanders, many of whom won laurels on the

MIMIC BATTLE FIELDS,

and some disgraced themselves. The Sixth corps was commanded to-day by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin. Each day

THE SCENE WAS BRILLIANT IN THE EXTREME.

The contest for the passage of the Katzback on Friday morning, as seen from the heights above Kroitsch resembled more a real than a sham battle. Bridges had been erected during the night, and the position of the Sixth was maintained by

MANY BRILLIANT CAVALRY CHARGES.

The battle ground was nine miles in diameter, and from every point in the horizon clouds of dust marked the advance of troops. The lovely valley of Katzbach was enveloped at times in the smoke o artillery and from infantry firing. To-day's contest was concluded by

A BRILLIANT STORMING OF THE HEIGHTS

near Rothkirch by the sixth corps deciding the victory in its favor.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES ON HAND.

The Emperor was watching the manoeuvres, attended by a brilliantly uniformed suit including the foreign officers. With the Emperor were the crown Prince, the King of Saxony, Arch Duke Albrecht of Austria, Prince August, the Crown Prince of Portugal, Princes Frederick Charles and Carl Albrecht of Prussia, Prince August of Wurtemburg, Prince Arthur of England.

THE AMERICANS PRESENT

were Quartermaster Meigs with his son and Lieut. Newcombe and Colonels Dickenson, Woodruff and Delancey, Floyd Jones. The Emperor rode an immense distance daily, accompanied by Von Moltke, often dashing upon eminences where the fight was the thickest, criticising the storming and commanding. The foreign officers were unanimous in praising the discipline, activity and precision of evolutions. The troops bivouacked for the night on the field of battle and their camp fires extended a circumference of fifteen miles. The scene was visited by thousands and presented

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

The valley of Katsbach was lit up by camp fires and the plateau toward Leignitz made up a scene that is seldom witnessed. The war was earnest, without any deaths, and the Prussians entered heartily into the spirit of the undertaking. The Emperor and suite and foreign officers left Leignitz at five o clock and will arrive in Berlin to-morrow.

# POLITICAL.

## Two Democratic State Conventions.

## NEW YORK AND NEBRASKA.

### Texts of Platforms Adopted.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 16.—The Democratic State Convention met at Weiting Hall. Every seat was occupied. There could not have been less than 2,500 people in the hall, and many were unable to get inside. There was a delay in calling the Convention to order in consequence of the bad arrangements for distributing the tickets to the delegates and others. The State Committee held a protracted morning session, keeping a densely packed crowd about their doors for hours, clamoring for tickets, and pushing, crowding and growling. It was some time in the after noon when the delegates had all entered the hall. A military band occupied the gallery.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Allen Beach, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order without preliminary remarks at 12:25 o'clock and nominated Daniel McGone, of St. Lawrence, temporary chairman, which was agreed to unanimously. McGone was received with applause.

In his address he said: "The living questions that are now before the people of the several States for examination and decision are to be settled in 1876. Paramount is the financial question. The evils of a depreciated currency, under which the country now suffers, naturally flowed out of the departure from a sound interpretation of the Constitution prohibiting States, and by inapplication of the general government from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender. This sentiment was received with moderate applause, which was soon followed by great applause at the mention of Governor Tilden's name.

The usual committees were then appointed and the convention took a recess till four o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at half-past seven o'clock.

The Tammany delegation was admitted, but all contestants were invited to seats on the floor.

Judge H. Sturges was chosen permanent Chairman, with Vice Presidents from each district.

Judge Sturges was received with great applause, and proceeded to address the Convention.

The speech of Judge Sturges favored hard money and endorsed reform measures of Gov. Tilden.

At the conclusion of his address the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, hereafter, the State Committee shall in all cases of contested seats admit as sitting members those only who present credentials from sources recognized as regular by the last preceding State Convention, and such members shall participate in all proceedings of the Convention, except as to contested seats, until the Convention shall decide upon the case.

The President appointed the following additional members, whose names had been suggested by the delegation from the city of New York on the Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. Manton, Marble, Edwin R. Mead, Wm. C. Whitney, Burton N. Harrison, Christopher Fine, Frederick Smyth and John Hayes.

At twenty minutes before nine the Convention adjourned till nine to-morrow.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Contested Seats, Morrissey, addressed the Committee for the Eleventh District, making quite a lengthy speech, and Kelly, responded. Morrissey's speech was an able one, and when a vote was taken on the district it stood ten for admission of the Morrissey delegation to twelve against. The vote on the other New York districts stood 18 to 5 against admitting the contestants. The chief interest of the day has been centered in contested seat cases.

SPECULATION AS TO THE TICKET.

Nothing new has transpired concerning the ticket. The candidates apparently having strength enough to secure nominations are John Bigelow for Secretary of State; Charles S. Fairchild or Senator R. A. Parmenter, Attorney General.

WHAT THE PLATFORM WILL BE.

The platform will favor a return to specie payment; endorsement of the movement on behalf of the canal reform; honesty in the administration of Government affairs; opposition to a Presidential third term and the reiteration of former declarations in Democratic State Conventions.

SYRACUSE, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled this morning, when the following report from the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of New York renew their pledge of fidelity to the principles adopted, and affirmed unanimously by delegates representing the Democrats of all the United States together assembled in their National Convention and since reapproved and endorsed by Democratic majorities in fifteen States, comprising more than half of the total population of the Union.

From the National Democratic Platform, at Baltimore, July 10, 1872:

"The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise." (Applause.)

A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government. (Applause.) To these authentic declarations of Democratic principles and policy time gives proof. The present depression of business is caused by the reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciated and irredeemable currency; by enormous and ill-adjusted municipal, State and Federal taxation, and by extravagance, waste and peculation in the administration of public affairs. In the face of the fact that the existing volume of currency is greater than can be absorbed by business, in the face of the fact that the recent fall of prices have followed repeated inflations, any attempt to increase the currency would be worse than ineffectual to revive prosperity, for it would interrupt the healing processes of industry. It would be worse than futile to restore confidence, for it would create distinct and new uncertainties in business, paralyze the beginning of enterprise, rob labor of its too scanty employment, and while stifling the progress of administrative reforms, would bring lasting dishonor upon the credit, the intelligence and the character of the country. (Applause.)

The Democratic party of New York also re-affirm the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Syracuse, and endorsed by 50,000 Democratic majority, (applause) at the election following in a poll of nearly 800,000 votes and vindicated before all the people of this Republic by the illustrious administration of Governor Samuel J. Tilden. [Great applause.]

From the New York Democratic platform, Syracuse, September 16, 1874.

First—Gold and silver the only legal tender, no currency convertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments, no step backward.

Third—Honest payment of public debt in coin and sacred preservation of public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform, federal taxation for revenue only, no government partnership with protected monopolies. [Applause.]

Fifth—Home rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation, no partial taxation.

Seventh—A free press; no gag laws, (Applause.)

Eighth—Free men; a uniform excise law; no sumptuary law.

Ninth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of the public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by State interests of the people.

Eleventh—The party in power is responsible for all legislation when in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency is a public trust, not a private perquisite. No third term. (Applause.)

Thirteenth—Economy in public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New York, in Convention assembled, pledge themselves, their nominees and their representatives in Senate and Assembly to follow where an honest and fearless Chief Magistrate has dared to lead in reforming the administration of our great canals, so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs and revenues; to carry on with unwavering purpose and fidelity wise measures; to increase the efficiency of all departments of public works and service, and to persist in reducing our State tax, in which burdens have already been lightened by the retrenchments and reforms of a single year to the amount of nearly $3,000,000, and upon this paramount, immediate and practical issue of administrative reform, we cordially invite the co-operation of every true Democrat, and every Liberal Republican, and all our fellow citizens of whatever party or name, who are willing in the coming State election, to unite with us in supporting the reform candidates upon a reform platform.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nominations then made were as follows:

Secretary of State—John Bigelow, by acclamation.

Comptroller—Lucius Robinson.

Attorney General—Charles S. Fairchild.

State Treasurer—Chas. N. Ross.

State Engineer—John D. Van Buren.

Canal Commissioner—Christopher H. Wairath.

State Prison Inspector—Rodney R. Crowley.

The usual vote of thanks and cheers for the ticket were then given and the Convention adjourned.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRACY.

OMAHA, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention held at Fremont, yesterday was the largest ever held in the State and was composed of the most influential men of the party.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Following are the resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

First, Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State favors retrenchment and reform in the administration of all departments of the Government, both State and National.

Second—That we are in favor of a sound currency coin or its equivalent as essential to stability in business and a restoration of property. We favor steps towards specie payments and no step backward.

Third—That we deprecate all attempts to commit the Democratic party to a system of paper money based upon an unconstitutional exercise of federal power as a crime against common welfare and wanton violation of a cardinal article of the Democratic creed.

Hon. G. B. Scofield, of Otoe, was elected permanent President and Louis May of Fremont, Secretary.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

But one name was presented for Judge of the Supreme Court—E. W. Thomas of Brownsville.

# CHARLES F. ADAMS.

### A Significant Letter.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Charles F. Adams has written the following letter to a gentleman in Brooklyn, who sent him a copy of the Times of that city containing an article in which was said: "We have hopes that an aroused public spirit will find some way of making itself potent in the nominating convention next year, and that Mr. Adams may be called from his retirement at Quincy to restore to the Presidency its ancient dignity and legislative influence."

QUINCY, September 5.

MY DEAR SIR:—I cannot but be deeply moved by voluntary expressions of esteem, which I occasionally find in newspapers in reference to myself. I trust that they may not have the effect of turning my head, or making me think of myself better than I ought to think with regard to the suggestion made in the article to which you call my attention. I am sure it would be very agreeable to me to undertake the work, but I have, I fear, already on my hands quite as much as I can dare hope to accomplish during my term of life, approaching so near the three score and ten. Prescribing its limit of usefulness, as I do, I shall have to make haste, or run great risk of leaving matters in confusion. It is not for this reason that I have been, perhaps, too indifferent to the wishes of many who have desired to have me called again into public life. I see nothing there, just now, which promises happy results within a short time. Meanwhile, I am steadily releasing myself from the responsibility, if not of writing a history, at least of putting out of reach of accident the valuable materials for writing it which have been placed in my hands, or which I have myself gathered in my own career. I doubt whether I could be made more useful to the world in any other way. Pray excuse me for this egotism, and believe me very truly yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

# I. O. O. F.

### Annual Session of the Grand Lodge to Open To-Day at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 18.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of the United States will convene in annual session here on Monday at nine o'clock A. M. About sixty representatives arrived to day, among whom are the venerable Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgley, Past Grand Sires Sanders of New York, Stewart of Washington and Stokes of Pennsylvania, Representatives Porter V. Harlon of California, Medale of St. John, New York, Fitzhugh and Robinson of Virginia and Glenn of Georgia, Grand Treasurer Vansant of Baltimore, and Assistant Grand Secretary Ross of Baltimore. The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment will give the representatives a public reception on Monday at three o'clock P. M., at which addresses of welcome will be made by Governor Hendricks, Mayor Caven, Senator Morton and Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

# TEXAS.

## THE RECENT WIND AND RAIN STORM.

### Velocity of Wind, 350 Miles an Hour.

### Extensive Floods at Galveston and Other Points.

CORSICANA, September 18.—A wind and rain storm from the North set in here at ten o'clock Thursday night, lasting until yesterday. The rain extended from the South of Dallas to the coast. Some little cotton was blown out but no great damage was done to the crop in this section.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BROKEN.

Telegraphic communication with Houston, both by the Central and Great Western roads is broken, but Houston, as reported in Friday evening papers received here this morning report the storm still raging there and at Galveston. On Thursday evening last, the Galveston News reported that at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the velocity of the wind was reported three hundred and fifty miles an hour and increasing. The Galveston and Santa Fe bridge is washed away and the Galveston and Houston bridge broken, but part of it is still seen extending from mainland. The water extends three miles inland, being higher than in 1867, and the latest from Highland station at four P. M. Thursday reports

THE WIND A HURRICANE

and doing a great deal of damage. In Houston and at Harrisburg the water was within twenty inches of the top of the navigation Company's wharf on Thursday morning and rising an inch an hour. Grave apprehensions exist in Houston and serious disasters in Galveston. A train broke through a bridge thirty miles above Corsicana last night destroying thirteen loaded cars and stopping traffic. The bridge and track will be repaired and connection opened to-morrow, Sunday evening.

Later—Galveston's wires commenced working at a late hour to-night. The damage by the storm is not as serious as first apprehended.

D. Peet, Health officer at the boarding station and some laborers on the Breakwater are reported missing. There was no loss of life in the city.

THE STORM AT OTHER POINTS.

Telegrams from Pascogoula, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City Passe, Christian Bay and St. Louis report heavy winds prevailing since Wednesday, but doing no serious damage. There has been no communication for sixty hours with Galveston.

ST LOUIS, September 18.—The following dispatch in regard to the condition of affairs at Galveston was forwarded this evening:

General Anson Stoyer, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, got to Houston about 5 P. M. over the International road. The wires are down in all directions from there. At 7:30 P. M. he got one wire working to Galveston. From all I can learn, the two-mile railroad bridge over the bay is badly broken in at several places. One break is estimated at one hundred and fifty feet wide where two schooners had broken through. A terrific storm prevailed yesterday, and for several days past. Fifteen or sixteen men who were at work on breakwater are reported lost; also, the Health Officer of the city is missing. No particulars have been received, but the damage is immense in property. We have engines and men out in all directions repairing wires.

[Signed] R. C. CLOWNEY,
Assistant General Superintendent.

A special from New Orleans to the Republican reports nothing from Galveston yet as the telegraph lines are down to Corsicana, indicating that the storm has reached that city.

THE FLOOD THE HIGHEST EVER KNOWN.

At Lyons, eighteen miles west, the country is flooded to a depth of three feet, which is five feet higher than the flood of 1867. A boat sent from Brashear to the relief of the people on Shell Island returned last night during a lull in the storm and brought all off. When she left, the water covered the island to a depth of three feet and was rising. Similar reports come from other points along the western coast which partially confirms the rumors that Galveston is under water.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ST. LOUIS, September 19.—A Galveston special to the Globe Democrat at a late hour last night says: The storm which commenced on Wednesday continued to rage with great violence until late Friday night. The water from the Gulf of Mexico overflowed half of Galveston Island, knocking down some hundred small tenements, unroofing several churches and residences, knocking down signs, awnings and other hangings. The water is on the principal streets. The strand market was several times two feet deep.

GREAT DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING.

Three large schooners, lying in the harbor were swamped. One steamboat and two tugs were sunk, one being completely demolished. One of Morgan's steamships was driven against the wharf but only slightly damaged. One large English bark was forced from its moorings and driven ashore. One schooner is forty feet on land.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Some ten men working on breakwater at the bar were drowned. The health officer, Dr. G. W. Pette and his grandson are drowned. His house was carried off. One negro woman was killed by a house falling after having floated fifty feet. The railroad track is torn up in twenty places on the island. The bridge is partially destroyed. Culverts on both roads are washed out and damages are variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000. The storm was a regular cyclone but the wind was not very heavy though the water was higher than during the great storms of 1867 and 1811. At eleven o'clock last night, the wind got to northwest and began to leave both the bay and streets dry. To-day all all is dry and pleasant in appearance.

A committee has been organized for the relief of the sufferers who were principally residents of the gulf side and the bay shore. All telegraph lines have been down till to night. The storm extended to Hempstead on the Texas Central and Willis on the great northern road doing damage along the entire route including the city of Houston. No mails have arrived for three days and there has been no telegraphic communication till this evening, when one wire began to work. The loss by the storm will not aggregate nearly so large as was anticipated, the wind having been very steady. The slipping, particularly, has escaped damage far beyond expectation.

# WEST VIRGINIA.

### Corner Stone of the New Capitol Building Laid.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 18.—The corner stone of the new Capitol of this State was laid yesterday in this city with appropriate and imposing Masonic rites. Business houses were closed during the afternoon. An immense procession, consisting of Knight Templars, Masonic lodges, Grand Lodge of W. Va., Governor Jacob and State officers, Judges of the several courts, county officers, the entire fire department and numbers of citizens on foot inaugurared the ceremonies. Houses were daily decorated. The streets were crowded with spectators. Grand Master White of this State laid the stone and then addressed the assemblage, at the close of which an Ode was sung by a choir of three hundred persons. Addresses were made by Governor Jacob and others. Over ten thousand people assembled to witness the ceremonies.

# FOREIGN.

## TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION NOT DECREASING.

LONDON, September 18.—A special telegram from Cattana states that the insurrection is not declining in Eastern Herzegovina. There has been some sharp encounters near Matscho and Fleviva, in which the Turks were defeated.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 18.—Latest advices state the Consuls of Austria, Germany and Italy despair of bringing about negotiations between Persian Insurgents and Server Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner. English, French and Russian Consuls, whose task lies in Herzegovina, are still hopeful because the Insurgents there show a conciliatory disposition. They are, however, unable to give a definite report of the result of their mission until they have interviewed the Insurgents in the mountains near Gatchha.

THE SITUATION GRAVE.

KRAGUJERATAE, September 18.—The Committee has not yet been able to present the Skuptschina with addresses in reply to Prince Milan's speech. The government has, as yet, failed to secure a majority for peace. There are rumors of a ministerial crisis. The situation is grave.

A GENERAL RISING IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA September, 18.—An insurrection has broken out at Tiskovac near Grochowo. The insurgents burned the Turkish guard house, the garrison of which fled The Insurrection is said to be spreading in western Bosnia and it is rumored that preparations have been made for a general rising in Bosnia.

## ROME.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL RECEIVING CALLS.

ROME, September 18.—To-day the Charge D' Affairs of Austria, France and Spain accredited to the Vatican, and several Americans, called upon Cardinal McCloskey.

ROME, September 18.—The Pope has appointed Cardinal McCloskey a member of congregations on Index sacred rites and Bishops and regulars. Another consistory will be held on the 23d instant when twelve additional bishops will be appointed.

LONDON, September 18.—A telegram from Rome says: The Nuncio at Madrid has received instructions to leave his post if the Spanish cabinet's decision with regard to this circular be of an aggressive character or such as to compromise the dignity of the Holy See. Otherwise the Nuncio is to remain at Madrid until December, when he will come to Rome to attend the consistory. The Spanish cabinet met on Saturday but postponed the discussion of the Nuncio's circular.

## GERMANY.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO ITALY.

BERLIN, September 18.—Emperor William will leave Germany certainly by October 3d, to visit the King of Italy. Prince Bismark will probably attend him. The Emperor will set out from Baden Baden soon after the birthday of the Empress, September 30th. The movements of the Emperor have for a long time past been regulated to a great extent by his medical advisers, and the determination to visit Italy has just been made.

## THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

HOW IT IS PROGRESSING AND WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CLAIM.

DENNISON, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1875.

*Editors Post:*—In this portion of Tuscarawas county the changes in favor of the Democratic ticket amount almost to a revolution. I am safe in predicting that the Democratic vote in Oxford township, including the towns of Dennison and Urichsville, will be increased from 200 to 300 over last year.

On last evening a most enthusiastic meeting was held in Urichsville, and was attended by a number of Republicans who openly gave their adhesion to the Democratic platform and ticket. But by far the larger number of Republicans who are going to vote against Radicalism, say but little and do a great deal of thinking. Over here we intend to give THE POST a chance on the second Tuesday of October to bring out as many chickens as it did over the November elections last fall.

A great many prominent Democrats, who have been in different parts of the State claim that Allen will receive 50,000 majority or over. My own observation does not lead me to think that it will be that large, but I am satisfied that it will be overwhelming.

In the Tuscarawas Valley, as in all the mining districts of the State, the vote will be almost solid for Allen and better times. I do not believe that there are a half dozen men in the State prominently connected with the coal and iron and other manufacturing interests but are working for the Democratic ticket. M.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 18, 1875.

*Editors Post:*—Reports from all parts of the State are in the highest degree favorable to Democratic success. From no part of the State have the reports been unfavorable up to this date. There are yet no indications that Hayes will gain materially in the Western Reserve counties, even if he gains at all.

In the central and southern counties, it is conceded that Allen will gain thousands upon the Democratic vote of 1874. Those who are competent to judge intelligently of the situation, put Allen's gain in Franklin, Licking, Fairfield, Perry, Muskingum, Morgan, Meigs, Athens, Vinton, Hocking, Ross, Pickaway and the south-eastern counties, at not less than 20,000, while it is generally conceded that Hayes cannot gain two-thirds of that number of votes in the whole State.

Gen. Cary, who has been in nearly every county of the State, places the majority at 30,000. Others estimate it all the way from 20,000 to 75,000. My own opinon is that it will exceed 20,000 and probably reach 25,000. If the Radical party makes any show of success at all, they must change public opinion within three weeks. Up to this time the tide has been running in favor of the Democracy. The Radical leaders have abandoned the currency issue, and they now confess that the common school issue is a total failure, based as it was upon a false assumption. Pennsylvania may rest assured that Ohio in October will give a majority for Allen sufficiently large to place Pershing's election beyond the shadow of a doubt.

L. C.

*WHOLESALE DISFRANCHISEMENT*

[Detroit Free Press.]

In a case which recently came before it the Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision which disfranchises probably 25,000 persons who have heretofore exercised the right of suffrage, and whose right to do so previous to the adoption of the new Constitution in 1870 was unquestioned. The suffrage article of the Constitution of 1870 provides that "every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, A. D. 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, A. D., 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election." According to the Constitution of 1848, which was the organic law of the State until it was superseded by the instrument adopted in 1870, the right of suffrage was conferred upon every white male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one who was resident of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. By this provision all foreigners who were inhabitants of the State and who were willing to accept citizenship were naturalized. The Supreme Court, however, holds that the sons of these naturalized citizens, born before 1848, not having been electors in 1848, and not being citizens by birth or naturalization, are not now lawful electors. Whatever may be said of the reasoning by which the Supreme Court has arrived at this remarkable conclusion, it is certainly far from being in accordance with the plain intent of the provisions in the Constitution of 1870, and it works the ankest kind of injustice.

*A PLEA FOR THE PLUNDERED TAX-PAYERS.*

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Detroit has accepted the offer of forty acres of land, made by ex-Congressman Field, for a public park. Pittsburgh would have refused it.—Leader.

Quite shrewd on the part of Pittsburgh. The taxes on forty acres of land with the millage standing as it does now are not to be despised or lightly thrown away.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Clearfield Republican advertises thirty-nine sheriff's sales to take place in that county.

MRS. WINNIFRED GAVIN an old lady of sixty-five years, was killed on Thursday on the O. C. & A. R. railroad, at Titusville.

A LITTLE son of Mr. Porter Kinports, of Cherry Tree, Indiana county, was kicked in the stomach by a horse, on Monday last, and very severly injured.

A YOUNG man named Frank Lacy, while lying upon the P. & E. railroad at Warren, in a drunken stuper on Monday last was run over by a locomotive and instantly killed.

THE eight annual Convention of the Young Men's Christain Association of Pennsylvania, will be held in Altoona from September 23d to September 26th, inclusive.

A CITY councilman of Reading the orther night offered a resolution that the city send the Reading gas company a bill of $10,000 for repairs made to streets ruined by them in the last five years.

MRS. JOHN U. KEENER, succeeded in killing another hoop snake on the premises of her husband near Greensburg a few days since. This makes the fifth reptile of this kind killed on this farm within the past six weeks.

JOHN CAHILL, an honest hard, working citizen of Huntingdon, was struck by a passenger train on Monday afternoon, near the town and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and seven children.—Huntingdon Monitor.

SETH T. HURD, Esq., the veteran editor of Fayette county, has sold the Brownsville Clipper, of which he has, for the last quarter of a century; been the sole editor and proprietor, to Mr. Hastings, formerly editor of the Bellevernon Patriot.

MRS. ISAAC BEESON of this place has donated one thousand dollars towards the erection of the new college building at Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., and Mrs. John Huston of South Union township, has given for the same object, the sum of five hundred dollars.—Uniontown Genius of Liberty.

SAYS a correspondent of the Uniontown Genius of Liberty: We persume that it is not generally known that the nails were first cut west of the mountains at Mount's Creek, near Conellsville, Fayette co., Pa., at the Mount's Creek Rolling Mill, by oxen on a tread wheel. This mill was in operation at a very early day, and supplied the then limited demand of the West with cut nails.

ALLEGHENY township, Cambria, is ahead for wonderful products of grain in a small scale. Read the following from the Cambria Freeman. And now Mr. Henry Cooper, of Allegheny township, comes to the front with no less than eighty stalks of rye produced from a single seed. And then this Mr. Lewis Burgoon; Allegheny township, has a stalk of oats, produced on his own farm, which has a head on it measuring fully thirty inches.

IN York, on Tuesday morning, a coal oil lamp exploded in the bed-chamber of Mrs. Geo. W. Kuhns, who had on the day previous given birth to a child. She sprang from her bed and ran with her babe to the front door, leaving a two year old child in the room, almost enveloped in flames. Mr. Kuhns ran to its rescue and succeeded in saving it and quenching the fire, though he had his hands and arms badly burned. Mrs. Kuhn, from fright and exposure, is lying in a critical condition.

MR. M. W. OLIVER, Jr., of Spring township Crawford county, while tearing down an old barn on Wednesday last standing with one foot on a joist and the other on a beam and reaching over to raise one of the timbers, when the joict upon which he was standing sprung out of place, causing him to fall head foremost to the ground below, a distance of twelve feet, stricking heavily upon the top of his head on the lower still. He was taken up insensible, with a gash over two inches long in his head, but with no bones broken.

IN a stone quarry in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Monday, Edward McGuire, was at work on a ledge of rock at the top preparing a blast. The men below were suddenly startled by the cry of "Fire!" from McGuire. Following quick, and almost before they could reach places of shelter, was a loud explosion, and the body of McGuire and a quantity of stone came tumbling down into the quarry, a distance of some thirty feet. McGuire struck on his head mashing in his skull so that he died almost instantly.

AT a meeting of the South West R R. directors held in Philadelphia last Thursday, it was decided to build the road through Dunbar at the back of the houses, in place of Main st. as at present located. The work will at once be put in order, and contract finished in about a month. The engineer will locate the depot in New Haven this week and build it at once. The returns shows the financial condition of the road in a flourishing condition, the following being the report. Gross receipts, $117,048 35; Expenses, $52, 064 81. Net earnings, $64,983,54.—Connellsville Tribune.

ONE day during the past week, the workmen employed in quarrying stone at a quar

## THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Quarter Sessions—Judge White.*

Jerry Miller plead guilty to assault and battery on Henry Steinwood, alias Coursin, and was fined $25 and costs.

Joseph Campbell plead guilty to a charge of horse stealing, charged by Adam Seibert, and was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

John Bailey charged with fornix et cet, by Hattie Wright, plead nolle contendere and received the usual sentence.

The same individual was acquitted of a charge of rape made by the same prosecutrix.

C. A. Boucher was acquitted of a charge of larceny made by James Hunter.

Patrick Keating, charged by Ellen Keating with embezzlement, was allowed a nolle pros.

Henry Fisher was allowed a nolle pros on a charge of maintaining a ferocious dog, satisfactory evidence having been given the Court that the dog now slept with his fathers.

A. Weigand, charged by Theresa Steiner with larceny by bailee, was acquitted.

Wm. Harbaugh was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

William Hinkel is on trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit rape.

*Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.*

Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank. On trial.

*Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing*

Edward Wirumb vs. Wm. Frew; verdict for plaintiff for $32 84.

John Gowan vs. William Frew, administrator of the estate of James McCully. On trial.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

A. G. Eberhardt, bankrupt, Crawford county. The report of Register Rogers, distributing the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate under act of March 23d, was confirmed.

Wm. L. Moss, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The reports of Register Willard in the petitions of W. K. Chapan and H. McCollum, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and confirmed, and an order was made directing the assignee to pay the same said W. K. Chapan the sum of $246 72, and to A. H. McCollum the sum of $458 90, as recommended in said reports.

Chauncey P. Rogers, bankrupt, Erie county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented to the Court, and the usual order made for a hearing before Register Woodruff, on the 11th prox.

L. D. Galligan, bankrupt, Warren county. Hearing on the rule on the assignee, to show cause why the property mentioned in schedule B should not be allowed as exempt, fixed for the 27th inst.

A. L. Culbertson & Sons, debtors, Monongahela City. The Report of Register Harper, on the meeting of creditors for composition presented, and an order was made for a meeting of creditors on the 29th inst., to ascertain whether the resolutions of composition have been passed in accordance with the requirements of the act, and to show cause why the same should not be recorded.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtors. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against Robb & Osborne and Nathan Carrier, Jr., continued to the 15th prox.

Alexander and J. A Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny City. On petition and motion for an injunction, an order was made for a hearing on the 23d inst., and in the meantime restraining O. O. Phillips, S. S. Walther & Son, O. H. P. Williams, M. W. Beltzhoover, Bartley & Langfit, and S. F. Coomley, assignee, &c., from performing the act sought to be enjoyed.

Theodore B. Lashells, of Crawford county and J. G. Harris, of Clinton county, filed Petitions for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Quarter Sessions—Judge White.*

Joseph Woods was convicted of assault and battery on Jane Parks, and fined six cents and costs.

Daniel Hagan plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced thirty days to the Work House.

John McFarland, indicted for larceny. Guilty and sentenced one year to the Work House.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Thomas Nicholas, indicted for false pretences.

William Robinson is on trial charged with burglary.

The jury were out in the case of Wm. Hinkel, a blind man, who is charged with assaut and battery with intent to commit a rape. The prosecutrix is Caroline Sandlich.

*Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.*

Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank is still on trial.

*Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.*

Gowan vs. Frew, jury out.

Meyer & Eicher vs. C. Klicker & Co. Defendants confessed judgment for $338 74.

Herman Mihistein vs. the City of Pittsburgh is on trial. This is an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the city. The plaintiff, with his horse and wagon fell into an excavation on Pearl street, on a dark night in August 1874, sustaining injuries himself, causing the wagon and harness to be damaged and the horse to be rendered unfit for further service. He claims that the city, having made the excavation for water pipes was negligent in not having barricaded it or placed signals of danger about it.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

J. W. Grubbs & Co. filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

John J. Broadhead, debtor, Venango county. The Register's report of composition meeting with the resolutions attached accepting the proposition of composition presented, and an order made for a hearing on the same on the 5th prox.

Charles A. Boucher, bankrupt, city. A like report was presented and a similar order was made as in the case above, and a meeting ordered for the 1st prox.

William Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh. A similar report was presented and a like order made in this as in each of the above stated cases, for a hearing upon the same on the 30th inst.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh.. Petition of the assignee presented and an order made for the sale of certain real estate on the 1st prox.

N. W. Stecker, debtor, Columbia county. Rule on Ortman, Dillinger & Co., petitioning creditors, to perfect their case or show cause why the proceedings should not be dismissed. The hearing on the said rule was extended to the 28th inst.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the freight and cargo of the steamer "Tom Reese." On motion of E. A. Montooth & Bro., proctors, and by leave of Court, the intervening libel of O'Neill & Co. ordered to be filed.

Jas. A. Stewart et al. vs. steamboat Charlie McDonald. A further argument on this case on the libel answer and depositions filed, by Mr. Stoner against the same and by Mr. Gamble for libellant. Decision reserved.

Joseph C. Pollock, of Allegheny county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Quarter Sessions—Judge White.*

William Hinkle, the blind man charged by Caroline Sandlich, with assault and battery with intent to commit rape, was acquitted and costs were divided.

J. A. Burgay plead nolo contendere to a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Sidney A. Burgay, and was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Joseph Armstrong plead nolo contendere to a charge of larceny and was sentenced one year to the Work House. Thomas Barnes, prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Wm. Burchell, Sr., indicted for assault and battery. Wm. Robinson, prosecutor.

Wm. Robinson, indicted for burglary, Wm. Burchell prosecutor, was acquitted.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of A. Burkhart, indicted for assault and battery, Louis Walter, prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Mrs. D. M. Reardon, indicted for false pretense. F. Gardner, prosecutor.

John and Nelson Blair, convicted of assault and battery, were fined six and a quarter cents.

Abraham Kelly was acquitted of a charge of arson.

The jury were out in the case of Alex. McGill, charged by Mary Ann Meahen with assault and battery.

*Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Sterrett.*

The case of Bennet vs. the Dollar Savings Bank will be submitted to the jury this morning.

*Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.*

Herman Millstein vs. the city of Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiff for $175.

The City Deposit Bank and Trust Company vs. W. H. Mechling, an action on a note endorsed by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,605 15.

The New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company vs. Wray & McElhaney; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $5,242 59.

W. P. Van vs. George Barnes, an action to recover for a team of horses, the property of plaintiff, claimed to have been taken and sold by the defendant. Verdict for defendant.

Commonwealth ex rel. T. J. Fitzpatrick vs. Catharine Fitzpatrick. On petition presented, writ de lunatico inquirendo awarded to inquire into the alleged insanity of Catharine Fitzpatrick.

O'Neill & Rook vs. D. W. Evans, an action for advertising. On trial.

*Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.*

George and Walter Forward. Petitions for rule on J. M. Fass, late guardian, to pay over balance in his hands. Rule granted.

Margaret J. Clark, et al. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

Estate of John Becker, deceased; in partition. Inquest returned and confirmed nisi. Rule to appear and choose purports, returnable 6th of October.

Estate of John Robertson, deceased, in partition. Report of taxation, of costs and apportionment of owelty presented and confirmed absolute.

Michael Lahy, deceased. Petition of John Kirk, executor, for discharge. Rule granted to show cause returnable October 2, 1875, at 10 A. M.

William Crea, deceased. Widow's appraisment presented and approved "nisi."

Dravo minors. Return of rule to show cause why John Wilkinson, guardian, should not be discharged. Discharge granted.

Daniel Rich, deceased. In the matter of bill of review, the time for return of rule to answer was extended until Oct. 2, 1875.

Estate of John Robertson, Sr.; deceased. On motion of S. B. W. Gill, leave was granted to Thomas and Hugh Robertson to pay into Court the share of owelty due the estate of John Robertson, Jr., deceased, as per report.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

I Willard Grubbs & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. On motion of the solicitor for petitioning debtor, an order was granted on Mary C. Montgomery, one of the said debtors, to show cause why she should not be adjudged bankrupt, returnable on the 28th instant.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. Argument on the exceptions filed to the items charged in the Register's bill of costs and expenses by Mr. Shoemaker for the exceptions.

William Greenlee, bankrupt, Warren. Hearing on the motion for an injunction continued on the 14th prox.

J. S. Allen and Henderson Rogers, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed petitions for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the same were referred to Register Shafer.

## *EXPOSITIONAL.*

CONTRACT LET FOR THE ERECTION OF POWER HALL—WORK TO BE COMMENCED THIS MORNING—PROGRESS OF THE PREPARATIONS—A GRAND INAUGURATION DETERMINED UPON.

It is now settled beyond all possibility of doubt, that our initial exposition is to be a success. The managers no longer wear a look of anxiety, feeling that our people begin at last to thoroughly appreciate the importance of giving our first exhibition a good send off.

A meeting of the Press Committee was held yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, No. 121 Fourth avenue.

Mr. Keating reported that he had secured all the chairs necessary.

Sub-committees were appointed on collection of furniture and refreshments for the Press headquarters as follows: carpet and matting, Messrs. C. M. F. Reed and H. J. Murdock; side board, tables and water coolers, Messrs. S. A. Will and J. G. Battelle; tobacco, segars, lemons, etc., H. J. Hartzell and B. Tripp; cheese, crackers and spittons, S. H. Paine.

These gentlemen will visit all our dealers in the articles mentioned and negotiate with them. There is no doubt our merchants and manufacturers will see the advantage in dealing liberally with the committees on account of the immense advertising their products will get, the Exposition having already been advertised in over four hundred papers. Mr. Keating reported that he could make arrangements to get all the glass-ware needed. We hope our people generally will meet the gentlemen when they call on them, in a spirit of liberality worthy of the great city of Pittsburgh.

Two applications for space in the building were yesterday received from Louisville, Ky., two from New York, several from Philadelphia and an unusual number from this city. A Louisville man wants to show us the pecularities of a cider mill, and the articles on exhibition will embrace almost everything made by man or woman. West & Anderson, New York architects, will be here from the Cincinnati Exposition. Power Hall, which will be completed in one week, will contain two hundred samples of all kinds of heavy machinery, and will of itself be worth a week's study to intelligent mechanics. A special place has been set apart for the exhibition of oils, and the fire extinguishing apparatus forms a complete network, so that even "non" explosive oils will be harmless.

As an instance of the energy displayed by the managers of the Institute in placing this great enterprise before the people, we note that in addition to the circulation of twenty thousand lithographic pictures of the building, issued by A. J. Nellis & Co., the project has advertised in more than four hundred papers, while posters have been distributed for four hundred miles along all the railroad lines leading to this city.

The opening will present one of the finest displays ever seen in Pittsburgh. There will be a grand procession, in which will be seen the military and firemen. Our business men of all kinds will help to swell the throng and their business will be set out by means of banners carried on wagons, the whole making an immense cortege. A similar procession in Cincinnati was several miles long and this is intended to eclipse that.

Of distinguished men we will have an abundance on hand to do the speaking necessary. Among others are confidently expected ex-Governor Horatio Seymour of New York, and ex-Speaker Blaine of the House of Representatives. A sufficient number have already agreed to be on hand to give the occasion the necessary eclat, and give the Institute a good send off.

## *KILLED ON THE STREET*

A CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A CARRIAGE.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Monday evening a little son of Mr. H. R. Barnes, who resides at No. 36 Federal street, was run over by a carriage and almost instantly killed. It seems the child was playing near the corner of Federal street and Fifth avenue extension and ran before a carriage that was being driven along the avenue by John Wesly Tobias, a colored driver in the employment of Bradley Bros., liverymen at No. 48 West Diamond street, Allegheny. He was struck on the left temple by the tongue of the carriage, was knocked down and a wheel passed over his neck and arm. A spectator rushed to the child immediately after the accident and carried him to the office of a physician near by, but the child was dead before the office was reached. The child was seven years of age and was a bright and beautiful little boy, and Mr. Barnes has the sympathy of his friends.

The driver was badly frightened at the accident and claimed that he did not see the child. He gave himself up and is at present confined in the lock-up. Alderman Larkin, owing to the illness of Coroner McCallin, has impannelled a jury and an inquest will be held on the death this morning.

## *COURT NOTES.*

The Orphans' Court Wednesday ordered the discharge of Philip Ness, from jail, he having complied with the order of court to pay over moneys as directed by a decree in the matter of the estate of William Keyser.

Andrew McGregor entered suit in the Common Pleas No. 1, against James Harrison, to recover damages. McGregor alleges that on the 15th of June last defendant attacked him with a shovel, beating him over the head, and so disabling him that for some time he could not attend to his business. On this account, and for expenses of medical attendance, &c., the plaintiff demands damages in the sum of one thousand dollars.

In the same court Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., filed an additional aplication in the Magee —McCarthy case, setting forth that more than 300 votes were polled in all the election districts of the city at the election of February 1874, except in the second precinct of the Thirteenth ward, and in the Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first and Thirty fourth wards.

Judge Kirkpatrick is not expected home until the middle of next month. He reconsidered his determination to sail at the time advertised and concluded to extend his tour in Europe.

## *NEW BRANCH RAILROAD.*

FROM BROWNSVILLE TO MT. BRADDOCKS.

A number of the prominent business men of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., and of those identified with the iron and coal interests of that region, held a meeting yesterday in Jefferies Hall, Brownsville, for the purpose of considering the project of building a railroad from Brownsville to Mt. Braddocks on the South Western Pennsylvania Road. Upwards of $100,000 was subscribed, and a board of directors elected, with J. H. Bowman of Brownsville, as President. This road will connect with both the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads, with the former at Greensburg and the latter at Connellsville, and will furnish the people of this section with much needed outlet. Work on the road will be commenced next week.

## *SURGICAL REPORT.*

EYE, EAR AND THROAT OPERATIONS BY DR. SADLER, OCULIST AND AURIST, NO. 256 PENN AVENUE, FROM JUNE 1, TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cataract—Hard—By extraction | 4 |
| Cataract—Soft—By needle solution | 3 |
| Strabismus—Crooked eyes—Straightened | 18 |
| Iridectomy—"Artificial pupil" | 3 |
| Extirpation of eye ball | 3 |
| Ptygirium—Fleshy piece on ball | 4 |
| Syndectomy for panuus | 2 |
| "Weeping eye"—Closed nasal duct | 4 |
| Trichiasis—Wild hairs—Radical operation | 11 |
| Tumors of the eye-lid | 3 |
| Ptosis—drobping lid | 2 |
| Foreign body in eye | 4 |
| Artificial eyes inserted | 2 |
| Polypus of ear removed | 5 |
| Perforation of membrana tympani | 4 |
| Tonsils removed | 5 |
| Total | 77 |

Some of the above cases were very complicated and the permanent result not yet reached; the most, however, are fully recovered, with a perfect result. Many were kindly brought or sent to me by other physicians and are now under their care or recovered. The above includes only surgical cases, while those who have received local and medical treatment are about three times the above total. Any one wishing further particulars, or names for reference, can obtain them by calling at the office.

O. W. SADLER, M. D.

## *"I WAS DREAMING ABOUT MY BEAU*

And I wish you had let me sleep all day," said a young lady at 278 Penn avenue yesterday, when aroused to the fact that sixteen teeth had been extracted while she was under the influence of Dr. Quincy A. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic. The fact is the Dr.'s anæsthetic is away ahead of any other agent for the painless extraction of teeth. It is as harmless as water, and leaves no poisonous dregs in the system like laughing gas. All Dr. Scott's patients have pleasant dreams, and none know how or when their teeth are taken out. So we advise all to go to 278 Penn avenue.

## *A SUCCESSFUL SURGEON.*

The success that Dr. Sadler is meeting with in his eye, ear and throat operations is indeed marvelous. In another column will be found his report of operations performed which cannot but convince any person that he is an adept in his line, and deserves the high enconiums he daily receives. Those afflicted with any affections of the eye, ear or throat cannot go to a better surgeon than Dr. Sadler, who can give them relief even if it be a desperate case. He has fully cured many cases which had been pronounced hopeless by expert physicians, and the result of his success is that many physicians turn over their desperate cases to his care for treatment.

## *GREAT REDUCTION IN TEETH.*

A $20 SET FOR $10

At the great steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth street. They are on vulcanite base, have beautiful, natural gums, and are warranted for five years. Teeth extracted without pain and no extra charge. Call and take Dr. Quincy A. Scott's safe anæsthetic, and don't run the risk of laughing gas, for it is very dangerous.

## *ATTENTION*

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

## *ANOTHER JURY DRAFT.*

The following gentlemen are expected to put in an appearance in the Courts noted below, at the times designated, to serve as jurors:

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Third Monday, October—John Kelly, grocer; Moses Phillips, gent; Wm. Hoedly, Jr., painter; Wm. Tucker, gent; Patrick Coyle, boiler; Samuel Fleming, produce; Wm. M. Stewart, coal dealer; John Danner, shoemaker; George Spratt, clerk; John Carson, clerk; Henry Jones, teamster; George W. Ray, clerk; J. S. Pickle, tinner; Jos. Beam, sawyer; R. S. Means, farmer; David Hostter, merchant; Andrew Lysle, laborer; Matthias Rudolf, farmer; Geo. Striver, market gardener; August Geisler, gent; Jonathan G. West, Justice of the Peace; A. Hersh, blacksmith; Jas. Biggert, clerk; O. H. Bateman, clerk; Hutchison Bovard, gent; G. V. Cobling, gent; John Scanlon, contractor; H. Cochran, bricklayer; Samuel Taylor, carpenter, Andrew Tillbrook, farmer; Casper Sneider, pipe maker; J. Ritchey, lumber merchant; Thomas Coleman, cooper; George Webb, superintendent; Harry Crawford, grocer; George Hill, policeman; Wm. P. Fergus, clerk; Jos. Hoffman, carpenter; Peter Scott, trunk maker; Joseph Mitchell, alderman; Jacob Zimmerman, farmer; John Irwin, merchant; Jacob Tyler, brick moulder; Samuel Peebles, farmer; Thos. McCombs, gent.; Jno. W. Bradley, laborer; Jacob Deitz, merchant; Ed Ackley, butcher; Michael Deagen, laborer; Edward Ord, miner; James Douglass, gent.; Geo. W. Anderson, carpenter; John Keeley, puddler; Jacob Ament, engineer; Henry Yeager, clerk; Creed Thomas, grocer; Bernard McCabe, lumber; Thomas Hughes, tavern; Henry Brown, steward; Andrew English, farmer.

COMMON PLEAS NO 1.

First Monday October—Robert Scott, laborer; Wm. S. Miller, farmer; Captain Andrew Large, farmer; Wm. Beck, gent; Dennis Killer, liquor dealer; Thomas Lamon, furniture manufacturer; W. C. Murphy, nailer; Pat. Kirk, gent; D. C. Hoffman, M. D.; F. Seibeck, carpet store; H. Flackner, manager; J. A. Douglass, contractor; John McCaugh, saloon; Thomas Carroll, storekeeper; John Hart, miller; Chas. White, turner; Henry Landgraff, bricklayer; Terrance Campbell, glass merchant; Jeremiah Buckley, gent; James Boyd, gent; George Fox, gent; J. A. Hart, inn keeper; George Campbell, laborer; G. L. Braun, councilman; A. Traitwiller, saloon; Frank Walton, machinist; August Volner, grocer; Jonathan McLaper, saloon; T. S. Maple, real estate; R. J. Anderson, manufacturer; Wm. Lees, painter; Valentine Baker, tanner; John H. Phillips, clerk; Roger Dougherty, laborer; L. C. Wynkoop, lumber merchant; George Blumenschein, cigar store; William Colwell, farmer; W. W. Reeves, plasterer; Byron Stevenson, farmer, J. S. Power, ——; James Gallager, catcher; Arthur Kirk, machinist; John Grant, hotel keeper; Thomas S. Nelson, blacksmith; R. B. Crawford, mould er; John Kessler, saloon; John Catas, shoemaker; John Davis, boiler; A. McRoberts, engineer; Dan Cravatt, carpenter; C. C. Hussey, manufacturer; Samuel Scott, farmer; Jacob Assing, stonemason; Frederick Hieber, waygonmaker; John Gilfillen, farmer; J. A. Cochran, carpenter; John Painter, gent; Matthew Cumming, constable; Matt. Campbell, moulder; John Armstrong, gent.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Third Monday October—John Martin, gent; John Grant, saloon; Darius Nesbit, farmer; John Keyser, cloth merchant; Oliver Powell, gent; Parry Duff, farmer; David Culbertson, gent; Wesley Dravo, laborer; Henry Cance, pump maker; J. M. Park, druggist; George Kibbler, blacksmith; John Noble, catcher; J. H. Sewell, attorney; Jeremiah Sullivan, land contractor; Frank P. Byrne, saloon; E. Porter, physician; M. J. Clark, lumber merchant; Alexander Humes, laborer; S. J. Osborne, machinist; R. Thornberg, reporter; George S. Gray, laborer; Henry Bender, barber; Wade McLaughlin, farmer; Henry Smith, mould maker; John Lantenberger, shoemaker; Florence Smith, laborer; David Clements, farmer; A. J. Cannon, clerk; Louis Heinrich, painter; Henry Headley, wagonmaker; James Armstrong, laborer; Chas. Parkens, steel works; Dickson Brooks, catcher; Wm. T. Brown, grocer; Thomas Hill, planing mill; James McClarren, carpenter; James Magina, salesman; Charles Dickson, clerk; James Tesh, butcher; Cyrus Hutchinson, gent.; Alex. McBride, cooper; Prestley Roads, farmer; Bernard Krugh, painter; A. P. Shannon, carpenter; J. R. White, merchant; Wm. Boyer, professor; Geo. Dean, boiler; William Smith, farmer; T. W. Lacock, gent; James Edgar, laborer; R. M. Anderson, farmer; C. J. Reimers, sculptor; Joseph McConnell, farmer; Wm. Mawhinney, saddler; John Cronin, grocer; Richard Harrison, 'Squire; F. A. Christ, cooper; Samuel Lindsay, Jr., grocer.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Third Monday October—James McBrier, farmer; Oliver R. West, merchant; M. Haitz, boots and shoes; Henry R. Crown, Roller, Edward Means, engineer; David Robinson, gent; James Leech, farmer; Wm. Lemon, stone mason; Barnes Ford, farmer; John McElwain, merchant; John Caughey, gardner; Wm. H. Connelly, iron merchant; A. C. Henry, clerk; A. Dickson, grocer; Moses Walsh, merchant; Ezra Donaldson, teamster; Jas. C. Young, painter; Jas. Dempsey, salesman; Joseph Rogers, gent.; Wm. Good, farmer; Wm. McCune, farmer; Robt. Lee, machinist; Geo. Lare, farmer; Hugh Forrester, gent.; Robert Kaufman, plasterer; William Edgar, laborer; Philip Brant, farmer; Scott Graham, teamster; C. M. Smith, carpenter; John Kroner, blacksmith; John D. Sheedy, laborer; Lawrence Riley, gent.; Charles Georing, wagonmaker; Andrew Varner, carpenter; Wm. Reed, farmer; Albert McDonald, blacksmith; John Wilson, engineer; Patrick McCabe, contractor; Wm. Means, teamster; Wm. Berry, saloon; James McCloskey, gent.; Jno. Boyer, farmer; Jno. Voight, laborer; Philip Frolich, gardner; James Morgan, gent.; O. J. Parker, merchant; W. S. Smith, bricklayer.

SUNBURY had a kitten with two heads. The heads grew on the same neck and were joined together where the ears should be, each head having a separate tongue, an upper jaw, one eye and one ear. Only one lower jaw was attached to the double head. This complicated animal lived but a short time after its birth.

HABITUAL OR TEMPORARY COSTIVENESS may be gotten rid of, and with it a great source of serious disease permanently removed by using judiciously Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. WSM&W

## NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Money was easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7, Custom receipts $289,000. Treasury disbursements $52,000. Clearings $40,000.000. Sterling 479½@483. Gold closed at 116¼ after selling at 116¼ and 116¾, the two extremes of the day. The rates for borrowing were 3-64, 1-32, 1-64, 2 and 3 per cent. and flat. Governments and Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet.

Stocks opened steady at about closing figures of yesterday, though Erie was ¼ per cent lower, and Ohio and Mississippi ½. Lake Shore and St. Paul were ¼ better, and Northwest and Pacific Mail ¼, there being no changes in the rest of the list. After mid-day, the market was weak and declining, Erie touching 16¾, Lake Shore running down from 54½ to 53¾; Northwestern 39¾@39¾; Pacific Mail 36½ to 35¾; Western Union Telegraph 76½ to 75¾; Ohios down to 15¾, the lowest price yet touched. Near the close a special drive was made against the entire list, and a sharp decline took place from which there was no substantial recovery. The general market closed weak. Transactions aggregated 187,000 shares, of which 13,000 were PacificMail, 31,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwest, 33,000 Erie, 68,000 Lake Shore, and 10,000 Ohios.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 116¾ |
| U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons) | 123½ |
| Five-Twenties, 1862 | 119 |
| Five-Twenties, 1864 | 119¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1865 | 119¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue) | 119⅝ |
| Five-Twenties, 1867 | 120¼ |
| Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered) | 120¾ |
| Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons) | 121¼ |
| Ten-Forties (coupons) | 116¾ |
| Ten-Forties (coupons) | 117⅜ |
| Currency Sixes | 122½ |
| New Five Per Cents | 114 |

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Western Union | 75¾ |
| Adams Express | 111⅝ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express | 79 |
| American Express | 46 |
| United States Express | 45½ |
| Pacific Mail | 35⅛ |
| New York Central | 103 |
| Erie | 16⅝ |
| Harlem | 131 |
| Michigan Central | 57½ |
| Michigan Southern | 70 |
| Union Pacific | 70¾ |
| Illinois Central | 97½ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 86¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 130 |
| Northwestern | 89½ |
| Northwestern preferred | 84¾ |
| Rock Island | 108 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 35⅝ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred | 64¾ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 35½ |
| Fort Wayne | 95½ |
| Chicago and Alton | .... |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 16 |
| C. C. and I. C | .... |

## THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 22, 1875.

REMARKS—The trade in produce was rather light, but there was no change in prices, which continue firm. There was no change of prices here in sugar and coffee although the market for sugar in New York is excited and a slight advance has occurred. There was a slight advance in the different cereals, and the market in grain is growing stronger throughout.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples.
Choice ₩ bbl..$3 50@4 00
Medium..... 2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice..... @5
Other grades..... @4
Alcohol.
Per gal..... $2 25@2 45
Highwines..... 1 21@1 22
Ales.
India, per bbl....$ @11
Porter..... @10
X..... @9
XX..... @10
Asbes.
Pearl ash ₩ cwt..$ 00@$ 50
Pot ash..... 7 00@8 00
Soda ash com.... 3 25@3 50
Refined..... 4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 2, ₩ doz..... 2 50
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 3 75
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 3 25
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 3 50
No. 6, ₩ doz..... 3 75
Carpet Brooms—
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 4 00
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 4 25
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 4 50
Fancy Carpet.. 4 25@4 50
Toy Brooms—
Per doz....$1 25@$1 75
Misses'..... 2 50@2 75
Steamboat..... 3 50@4 50
Whisk, fancy.. 1 50@
Whisps, plain.. 1 25@1 50
Broom Corn.
Green hurl..... 12 @14
do medium.... 12 @13
Inferior brush... 8 @ 9½
Crooked..... 6½@ 8
Beeswax.
Good to choice..... 28@30
Butter.
Common..... 18@21
Medium to Good.... 25@28
Choice..... 30@35
Extra..... 36@38
Beans.
Chc. navy..... 2 15@2 20
Medium..... 2 10@2 15
Bagging.
Two bush..... 33
Two and a half bush.... 32
Three bush..... 45
Banner Baking Powder—
¼ ₩ cans, per doz.....$1 50
½ do do ..... 3 00
1 do do ..... 5 00
5 do do ..... 26 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ lb..... 40
Cheese.
Ohio Factory..... 11 @11½
N. Y. Goshen..... 12½@13½
Limburger..... 14@15
Sweitzer..... 16@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny $1 75@2 25
Lower Lyntra lie 2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do. 2 00@2 25
Phœnix, do.... 1 75@2 00
Rosendale..... 3 00@3 50
White lime..... 16 @1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality..$7 50@8 00
Second quality.. 5 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water..... 6½
Sugar..... 9
Lemon biscuits..... 11
Fruit..... 11½
Soda..... 9½
Ginger Snaps..... 12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2½ lb..... $3 75
Blackberries, 2lb..... 1 75
Beans Lima, 2lb..... 2 25
Beans String, 2lb.... 1 50
Corn..... 1 45@1 60
Connellsv'e tin..$2 50@2 75
Eggs.
Per doz..... 20@21
Feathers.
Live geese..... 55@62
Common..... 30@55
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackeral, ₩ bbl. $24 00
No. 1 mess..... 21 00
Extra No. 1 shore.... 21 00
No. 1 shore..... 18 00
New No. 2..... 12 00@13 00
New No. 3..... 10 00@11 00
Mackrel, No 1, 17 cwt..... 18 00
Mackrel No 2...15 00@16 00
Mackrel No 3...12 00@13 00
White fish, ₩ bbl..... 5 50@6 00
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl..... 4 50@4 75
Labrador herg
₩ box spitt.....10 @ 6
Do rd. do bbl..... 6 50@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices.
White Winter..$8 00@8 25
Wisconsin..... @7 00
Minnesota..... @7 25
Red Winter..... 7 25@7 50
Rye, ₩ bbl..... 5 00@5 25
Graham..... 7 50@7 75
Corn Meal..... 2 75@3 00
Oat Meal..... 7 00@
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio..... 25 @26
Choice Rio..... @24
Prime Rio..... 23 @24
Good Rio..... 21 @22
Java..... 33@36
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers..... 22
Rio, in bulk..... 20½
Java, in papers..... 35
Java, in bulk..... 30½
Teas.
Young Hyson..... 50@1 00
Gunpowder..... 50@1 25
Imperial..... 50@1 00
Japan..... 55@1 00
Oolong..... 25@ 85
Fancy..... $1 00@
Souchong..... 25@ 85
Rice—
Choice Carolina..... 8½@9
Patna..... 7½@8
Spices—
Cloves, ₩ lb.. 50@
Allspice..... 17½@18½
Cassia..... 25@ 35
Nutmegs.....$1 35@
Pepper..... 25@
Candles.
Star, full weight..... 17
Stearine..... 14
Mould..... 11
Sugars—
Standard A.... 11 @
Standard B.... 10⅝@
Do extra C.... 10¾@
Extra C yellow 9¾@
Franklin sel.. 9 @
New Orleans.. 8¾@ 9¾
Cut loaf..... @12½
Crushed..... 11¾@
Powdered..... 11¾@
Granulated.... 11¾@
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O. 72@75
Prime..... 70@
Good..... 65@
Syrups—
Extra white drips. 70@
Sugar drips..... 60@
Lower grades..... 55@60
Starch—
Pearl..... 4¾@
Silver gloss..... 9¾@
Kegs..... 10¾@
Soaps—
Irish, ₩ box.....$4 35
Babbitt's best.... 7 00
Babbitt's N.Y. city 9 25
German mottled.. 7 25
Sodas—
Bi-carb in kegs..... 5
Bi-carb, ₩ 10 lb pkgs 5
Bi-carb, ₩ lb papers. 7
Fresh Fruits.
Mallons ₩ 100 15 00@20 00
Grapes ₩ bx.... 4 00@5 00
Peaches ₩ bu..... 2 00@3 00
Pears per bu..... 2 00@3 00
Crab apples ₩ bu..... 1 25@2 00
Peaches ₩ bx.... 50@1 00
Grain.
Wheat—
Old white....$1 55@1 58
do red winter 1 47@1 50
do Amber.... 1 51@1 54
New red win.. 1 30@1 35
Corn—
Shelled, yellow....75@76
High mixed..... 74@75
Low Mixed..... 72@73
Ear yellow..... 77@79
Do mixed..... 75@76
Oats—
Western white.... 47@48
mixed..... 43@45
Rye—
New..... 90 @92
Barley—
New Fall..... 1 20@1 25
Hops.
New Crop for 1874..25@30
Hay.
Prime Tim. on track 21@25
Loose by wagon.... 17@21
Hides.
Heavy steer..... 8 @ 8½
Green salt calf.. 11 @12
Do light..... 6½@ 7
Do kip..... 9 @10
Hominy.
Per bbl..... $4 25@4 50
Honey.
New ₩ lb..... 25 @30
Old..... 20 @25
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1.$1 05@1 08
Do No. 1..... 95 @
Do No. 2..... 75 @78
Carbon..... 11 @11½
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt.. 1 05@1 10
Seconds, per cwt. 1 10@1 25
Chops..... 1 45@1 50
Chopped Feed. 1 50@1 80
Oil Meal..... 1 00@2 00
Potatoes.
On track per bu. 40@ 45
From store do 60@ 65
Sweet per bbl...$ 50@4 00
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C ₩ lb.. 14½@
Sugar cured S C 13 @
Blast bacon, S C 16 @
Dried beef ex S C, old..... 15 @
Beef tongues, ₩ doz..... 7 50@
Bacon Shoulders 10½@
Clear sides..... 14 @
Clear rib do..... 13½@
Clear Sides..... 14 @
Mess pork....$22 00@23 00
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces. ₩ lb..... 14
Do in tubs..... 14¾
Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces 14¾
Do in ½ bbls..... 15
Do in buckets..... 15½
Do 3 lb caddies..... 17¾
Do 5 lb do..... 17
Do 10 lb pails..... 18¾
Do 5 lb do..... 18
Do 3 lb do..... 17¾
Kegs.
Good mixed..... 2½@3
Woolen..... ½@
Car lots, ₩ bbl.$1 30@1 35
Jobbing lots.... 1 45@1 55
Tallow.
Choice..... 8½@8¾
Medium..... 7½@8
Seeds
Buckwheat....$1 50@
Flaxseed..... 1 85@2 00
Timothy..... 2 90@3 00
Clover..... 8 25@8 50
Poultry.
Live chickens, ₩ pr. 40@45
Vegetables
Tomatoes, ₩ bu.. 50@2 00
Cabbages ₩ 100 3 00@6 00